

USAID/PERU

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

2001-05-03

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 3, 2001

TO: Mr. Michael Deal
Acting Assistant Administrator, LAC Bureau

FROM: Thomas L. Geiger /s/
Mission Director, USAID/Peru

SUBJECT: FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request (R4)

Attached is USAID/Peru's Results Review and Resource Request (R4) presentation for FY 2003. The R4 describes the current development context in Peru, provides the latest information on the Mission's overall performance, and outlines the prospects for progress through FY 2003. Information about USAID/Peru's future plans can be found in our new five-year Strategic Plan (FY 2002 – 2006) which was approved by the A-AA/LAC at the USAID/Peru Strategic Plan Review held in USAID/W in February of this year. The Mission is currently making the changes that were recommended by the Bureau during the Review to meet the Bureau's June 30 deadline for completion of this effort.

This past year has been a turbulent one for Peru. Since the last R4, Peru experienced the controversial 2000 elections, President Fujimori's removal from office, and the near-collapse of the economy. Also, the country is once again consumed with elections. The April 8th elections did not result in a win for any candidate, but narrowed the field to two - Alejandro Toledo and Alan Garcia. These candidates will compete again in a second round of elections scheduled to take place in May or June.

Despite the political and economic turmoil that Peru has experienced this past year, USAID/Peru was fortunate to have met or exceeded expectations in all of its strategic areas. Promoting democracy remains the overriding U.S. national interest in Peru. Towards this end, the Mission

made excellent progress in promoting human rights and a more participatory democracy. The Mission also achieved notable results in promoting alternative development efforts, as the U.S.-Peruvian counternarcotics strategy succeeded in significantly reducing the amount of illegal drugs entering the U.S. from Peru. Although poverty still constitutes the most serious long-term problem in Peru, USAID/Peru helped ameliorate the situation with significant job creation and income increases for the poor. Progress in the health area led to remarkable improvements in both the management and quality of health care, especially in the poorest regions of the country. Our efforts in the environmental sector resulted in improved policies and more private sector participation, as well as an increased overall concern for environmental matters. In the area of education, USAID/Peru helped establish local networks and cost-effective interventions to increase opportunities for rural girls to receive a quality education. In the effort to improve the socio-economic situation along the Peru-Ecuador Border, the Mission expanded access to services and improved social infrastructure, including latrines, classrooms, and potable water systems.

To maintain this level of performance during the new strategy period, the Mission will need the continued support of the Bureau. In FY 2002, the Mission will experience a 14% reduction in DA resources, making it difficult to proceed with the program as approved only three months ago. Our environmental program has been especially negatively impacted over the years, as it has endured combined annual cuts of more than 20%. The Mission's highly innovative Environmental Health (EH) activity will not proceed as planned if such cuts continue, and, as the lead donor in this area, the result will be detrimental to our customers whose health continues to suffer from lack of attention to this serious health issue. To proceed with the EH activity as planned, the Mission requests the Bureau's support in obtaining an additional \$400,000 of CSD resources in FY 2003. The Mission will also require an increase of \$1.5 million in CSD resources in FY 2003 to implement our Girls Education Special Objective (SpO) as a full-fledged SO, as recommended by the A-AA at the Strategic Plan Review. In addition, to adhere to the USG commitment to the Peru-Ecuador Binational Plan and peace effort, the Mission will require \$2.4 million in ESF resources in FY 2003 to recover the funds that USAID/Peru contributed to the El Salvador and Nicaragua Missions. Finally, the Mission looks forward to participating in the Andean Regional Initiative (ARI) to further expand licit crop production in the coca-growing areas, and appreciates the Bureau's support in making an additional \$54 million available to this important effort.

USAID/Peru will be moving to a new office building (NOB) on the Embassy compound in FY 2002. The building is currently under construction and all signs indicate that the building will be ready for occupancy in July 2002, about two months behind schedule. While the initial cost of the move will mean high expenditures in FY 2001 and FY 2002, there will be significant savings in the out years. As workforce security is of paramount importance to the Mission, we appreciate your continued support in this effort.

As a regional Mission, USAID/Peru provides services to the Missions in Ecuador and Colombia in the areas of financial management, administrative support, and legal advice. In addition, we are often called upon for informal assistance in the program area. Our support has been well-received by our colleagues in both Missions, and we plan to continue providing such high quality services while also carefully monitoring the level of resources used to make such services

available. With our Strategic Objective (SO) and Support teams fully operational under a team-based management structure now, we are confident that our functional structure lends itself to maintaining a quality program in Peru and also providing appropriate services to regional missions.

We thank the Bureau for its efforts in improving and ultimately approving our new Strategic Plan, which will guide the Mission for the next five years. We appreciate all the support that we have received this year, both financial and otherwise, and look forward to another productive year in Peru.

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Glossary

AA	Assistant Administrator
ADEX	<i>Asociación de Exportadores</i> (Exporters Association)
ADP	Alternative Development Program
ADRA/OFASA	<i>Agencia Adventista de Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales</i> (Adventist Agency for Assistance and Development of Resources)
ADS	Automated Directive System
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALCANCE	<i>Planificación Familiar al Alcance de las Poblaciones de Alto Riesgo</i> (Family Planning within the Reach of High-Risk Populations).
AMRESAM	<i>Asociación de Municipalidades Regionales de San Martín</i> (Regional Association of Municipalities of San Martín)
AMUVRAE	<i>Asociación Municipal del Valle Apurímac</i> (Municipal Association of the Apurímac River Valley)
APECO	<i>Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza</i> (Peruvian Association for Conservation of Nature)
APENAC	<i>Asociación Peruana de Negociación, Arbitraje y Conciliación</i> (Peruvian Business, Arbitration and Conciliation Association)
ASODECO	<i>Asociación para el Desarrollo Económico de Perú</i>
B	Baseline
BBS	Bureau Budget Submission
BCG	Tuberculosis
BEO	Bureau Environmental Officer
BHR/FFP	Bureau for Humanitarian Response/Food for Peace Office
BIOFOR	Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystems Conservation and Management
CAF	<i>Corporación Andina de Fomento</i> (Andean Development Corporation)
CAR	Regional Environmental Commission
CARE	<i>Cooperación Americana de Remesas al Exterior</i> (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CCC	Coverage with Quality
CCI	Climate Change Initiative
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CECAPSA	<i>Centro de Capacitación de Promotores de Salud</i> (Training Center for Primary Health Care Promoters)
CEDAP	<i>Centro de Desarrollo Agropecuario</i>
CEDEP	<i>Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Participación</i> (Development and Participation Study Center)
CEDRO	<i>Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas</i> (Center of Information, Education and Prevention on Drug Abuse)
CENERGIA	<i>Centro de Conservación de Energía y del Ambiente</i> (Energy Conservation and Environmental Center)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG	Consultative Group

CIAS	<i>Comisión Inter-Ministerial de Asuntos Sociales</i> (Inter-Ministerial Commission on Social Affairs)
CIDE	<i>Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación</i> (Center for Research and Education Development)
CIF	Capital Investment Fund
CNC	Counternarcotics Center
CNDDHH	<i>Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos</i> (National Human Rights Coordinator)
CONAM	<i>Consejo Nacional del Medio Ambiente</i> (National Environmental Council)
CONFIEP	<i>Confederación Nacional de Instituciones Empresariales Privadas</i> (Confederation of Private Business Institutions)
CONTRADROGAS	<i>Comisión de Lucha Contra el Consumo de Drogas</i> (National Commission Against Drug Consumption)
COPEME	<i>Consortio de Organizaciones que Apoyan a la Micro y Pequeña Empresa</i> (Consortium of Organizations that Support Small and Microenterprises)
COPRI	<i>Comisión de Privatización</i> (Privatization Commission)
CORAH	<i>Control y Reducción de la Coca en el Alto Huallaga</i>
CP	Clean Production
CPC	Clean Production Center
CP/P2	Clean Production/Pollution Prevention
CRA	Comparative Risk Assessment
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSs	Cooperating Sponsors
CSD	Child Survival and Disease
CTAR	<i>Concejo Transitorio de Administración Regional</i> (Transitory Council of Regional Administration)
CY	Calendar Year
CYP	Couple-Years of Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAPs	Development Activity Proposals
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DIGESA	<i>Dirección General de Salud Ambiental</i> (Directorate for Environmental Health)
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAs	Environment Assessments
EDPYMES	<i>Entidades de Desarrollo para la Pequeña Microempresa</i> (Development Entities for Small and Microenterprise)
EH	Environmental Health
EHP	Environmental Health Project
EIA	Enterprise of Americas Initiative
EIAs	Environmental Impact Assessments
ENR	Environment and National Resources
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
ESCs	Economic Service Centers
ESF	Economic Support Fund

EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FBO	Foreign Building Overseas
FP	Family Planning
FSN	Foreign Service National
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Global Climate Change
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOP	Government of Peru
G/PHN	Global Bureau's Population Health Nutrition Office
GRADE	<i>Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo</i> (Analysis for Development Group)
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency (<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Technische Zusammenarbeit</i>)
GWE	Girls' and Women's Education Initiative
G/WID	Global Bureau's Women in Development Office
Ha	Hectares
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDEA	Increased Demand for Environmental Awareness
IDL	<i>Instituto de Defensa Legal</i> (Legal Defense Institute)
IDS	<i>Instituto de Diálogo y Propuestas</i>
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IEP	<i>Instituto de Estudios Peruanos</i> (Institute of Peruvian Studies)
IG/SEC	Inspector General/Office of Security
IIAP	<i>Instituto de Investigación de la Amazonía Peruana</i> (Peruvian Amazon Research Institute)
IGV	<i>Impuesto General a las Ventas</i> (General Sales Tax)
IICA	Interamerican Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INADE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo</i> (National Development Institute)
INC	International Narcotics Control
INEI	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática</i> (National Institute of Statistics and Data Processing)
INL	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
INRENA	<i>Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales</i> (National Institute for Natural Resources)
IPEDEHP	<i>Instituto Peruano de Educación en Derechos Humanos y la Paz</i> (Peruvian Education Institute in Human Rights and Peace)
IPRECON	<i>Instituto Peruano de Resolución de Conflictos, Negociación y Mediación</i> (Peruvian Institute of Conflict, Negotiation and Mediation Solutions)
IR	Intermediate Result
IRG	International Resources Group

IRM	Information Resources Management
ISN	<i>Instituto de Salud del Niño</i> (Child Health Institute)
ISO	International Standard Organization
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
JICA	Japan's International Cooperation Agency
JNE	<i>Jurado Nacional de Elecciones</i> (National Election Board)
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau
LGDP	Local Government Development Project
LOA	Life of Activity
LSGA	Limited Scope Grant Agreement
M.T.	Metric Tons
ME	Microenterprise
MIBANCO	<i>El Banco de los Microempresarios</i> (The Microenterprise Bank)
MIS	Management Information System
MITINCI	<i>Ministerio de Industria, Turismo, Integración y Negocios Comerciales Internacionales</i> (Ministry of Industry, Tourism Integration and International Commerce)
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MSP	Microenterprise and Small Producers Support
NADP	National Alternative Development Program
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NB	New Baseline
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLSS	National Living Standards Survey
NOB	New Office Building
NOS	New Network Operating System
OAS	Organization of American States
OC	Object Class
OE	Operating Expenses
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ONPE	<i>Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales</i> (National Office of Electoral Processes)
ORES	<i>Obra Recoletana de Solidaridad</i> (Solidarity Recoletan Work)
OYB	Operating Year Budget
P.L. 480	Public Law 480
PAAs	Previously Approved Activities
PACT	Private Agencies Collaborating Together
PAHO	Panamerican Health Organization
PANFAR	<i>Programa de Alimentación y Nutrición de Familias en Alto Riesgo</i> (Food and Nutrition Programme for High Risk Families)

PAR	<i>Programa de Apoyo al Repoblamiento</i> (Support to Citizens Displaced by Violence)
PARTICIPE	Citizen Participation and Access to Justice
PASARE	<i>Programa de Apoyo a la Salud Reproductiva</i> (Reproductive Health Support Program)
PCMI	<i>Programa de Capacitación Materno Infantil</i> (Mother-Child Health Training Program)
PDT	Performance Data Table
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PRA	Poverty Reduction Alleviation Project
PRES	Ministry of the Presidency
PRISMA	<i>Proyectos en Informática, Salud, Medicina y Agricultura</i> (Data Processing, Health, Medicine and Agriculture Projects)
PROCETSS	<i>Programa para el Control de Enfermedades Transmisibles Sexualmente y SIDA</i> (Program for the Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS)
PROFONANPE	<i>Fondo Nacional para Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado</i> (National Fund for Natural Protected Areas)
PROMUDEH	<i>Ministerio de Promoción de la Mujer y Desarrollo Humano</i> (Ministry of Women's Promotion and Human Development)
PROMUJER	Women's Political Participation Project
PSCI	Private Sector Coordinating Institutions
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
RENIEC	<i>Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil</i> (Civil Registry Office)
REPROSALUD	<i>Salud Reproductiva en la Comunidad</i> (Project for Reproductive Health in the Community)
RH	Reproductive Health
SAIPE	<i>Servicio Agropecuario para la Investigación y Promoción Económica</i> (Agricultural Service for Research and Economic Promotion)
SDAF	Special Development Activities Fund
SEIA	<i>Sistema de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental</i> (Environmental Impact Assessment System)
SENATI	<i>Servicio Nacional de Adiestramiento en Trabajo Industrial</i>
SENREM	Sustainable Environmental and Natural Resource Management Project
SER	<i>Asociación de Servicios Educativos Rurales</i> (Association of Rural Educational Services)
SHIP	Strengthening Health Institutions Project
SISEM	System for Environmental Management
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Agreement
SONAMINPE	<i>Sociedad Nacional de Minería, Petróleo y Energía</i> (National Society of Mining, Petroleum and Energy)
SPDA	<i>Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental</i> (Peruvian Society for Environmental Law)
SpO	Special Objective

T	Target
TAC	Technical Advisory Committees
TDY	Temporary Duty
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDH	United States Direct Hires
USG	United States Government
VIGIA	Addressing Threats of Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases Project
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Overview Factors Affecting Program Performance

Introduction

Peru's ongoing political and economic passage into the new century presents a unique set of opportunities and challenges to further U.S. political and economic interests in a major country of the Latin America region. USAID/Peru's Strategic Plan (FY 1997 – FY 2001) is fully supportive of U.S. strategic goals of increasing adherence to democratic practices and human rights, reducing illicit drug production, promoting regional stability, and increasing global economic growth. Strategic objectives focus on: strengthening democratic processes and institutions; sustaining reductions of illicit drug crops; increasing opportunities for the poor; improving the health of Peruvians at high risk; strengthening environmental management; expanding opportunities for girls' quality basic education; and furthering the implementation of the Peru-Ecuador Peace Accords by improving the quality of life of Peruvians along the border. USAID's top priority is the strengthening of Peru's democratic processes and institutions, central to its success in social development and economic growth.

Development Context/Factors Influencing Progress

The global financial crisis combined with a turbulent political situation has put to test a decade of social and economic accomplishments. In the last two years the gross domestic product (GDP) grew at a mere 1.5% on average annually as compared to seven percent average annual growth in the early 1990s. In the wake of slow growth resulting from political instability over the past year, Peru has experienced a substantial drop in international investment; a tightening of local lending standards and rise in non-performing loans among Peru's heavily indebted private sector firms; an tight government fiscal situation; and an increase in the percentage of Peru's population living in poverty.

Politically, the 2000 elections were very controversial, and followed by President Fujimori's call for new elections and his subsequent resignation and removal from office, leaving Peru with a transitional government since November. With the recent commitment of this transitory Government of Peru (GOP) to deepen and expand democratic processes, and the call for new elections this year, Peru has an opportunity to strengthen its democratic government and broaden its open market economy. The presidential election that took place on April 8, 2001 did not secure a win for any candidate. The two top candidates, Alejandro Toledo and Alan Garcia, will compete in a second round of elections, scheduled to take place in May or June.

Program Achievements

Despite the political and economic turmoil of the past year, USAID/Peru had outstanding successes and met or exceeded expectations in all strategic objectives.

USAID provided assistance to GOP institutions to conduct both the 2000 and 2001 elections and to further strengthen democratic processes and institutions. USAID assistance has helped to increase pre-election civic participation; increase the number of valid votes cast in elections;

educate citizens regarding their rights and responsibilities; and create conditions that facilitated the reporting of deficiencies in the elections.

Peru's excellent cooperation with the United States in achieving shared counternarcotics goals has resulted in Peru receiving full narcotics certifications for the last five years. Since 1995, coca cultivation has decreased by a remarkable 70% due to the successful U.S./Peru law enforcement effort and USAID's alternative development program, resulting in the reduction of the potential flow of harmful drugs to the United States and elsewhere by 315 metric tons.

U.S. support of market reforms, export promotion and economic growth has helped to make Peru's free market economy one of the most important in Latin America. The United States remains Peru's largest trading partner and foreign investor. In 2000, USAID helped to create over 15,300 new jobs (including both those created in the Mission's alternative development and poverty reduction programs), provide credit to nearly 70,000 micro-entrepreneurs, and generate \$14 million in sales. USAID's food assistance program addressed the food security needs of over one million poor people, focusing on malnourished children and their families.

Over the last decade, the overall health of Peruvians has improved significantly; however services still do not meet quality standards to respond to those most at risk. USAID assistance has helped to improve the management and quality of health care in regions with the greatest need, resulting in a 25% drop in maternal mortality in the last two years.

To respond to environmental threats, USAID efforts are improving environmental policies and promoting private sector participation. As a result, industrial plants have reduced pollution levels; environmental and natural resource laws have been enacted; protected areas have made management improvements; and the percentage of Peruvians with a concern for environmental matters has increased from 15% in 1998 to 30% in 2000.

Girls continue to face daunting challenges in completing primary school. Geographic, socio-cultural, economic, and academic factors make it harder for girls to enroll and stay in school. USAID is addressing this problem by establishing local networks to promote girls' quality education and develop cost-effective interventions to increase girls' education.

In 1998, Peru and Ecuador signed a Peace Agreement, ending a long-standing border conflict. The area is severely underdeveloped, but the Bi-National Plan seeks to improve socio-economic conditions. With a pledge of \$20 million to Peru, the USG, through USAID, supports activities to improve such conditions by building latrines, classrooms, potable water systems and rural roads, already benefiting over 2,000 poor families living along the border.

Linkage of Mission SOs to U.S. National Interests and Strategic Goals

USAID/Peru's strategic objectives are strongly linked to U.S. national interests and strategic goals. Activities in the area of economic development, for example, link closely with other Mission goals, such as open markets and export promotion, and the reduction in production of illegal drugs. Progress in economic development, coupled with success in the open markets and export promotion, will allow for increased U.S. exports to, and investment in, Peru over the

coming years. Economic development, in turn, has a strong link to democracy due to the fact that expanded citizen participation and effective democratic processes are essential for achieving sustainable results. USAID/Peru also works towards improving the overall health status of Peruvians, thereby making access to health care more equitable. By supporting high-quality family planning services, USAID promotes human rights, helping individuals exercise their reproductive rights and encouraging more equitable gender relations. In the environmental area, transparency and civil participation in policy-making is promoted, thereby strengthening democratic practices. In addition, cleaner production and other technological innovations expand the market for U.S. exports of goods, services and capital. USAID/Peru's counternarcotics activities area not only help the GOP and local communities to oppose narcotics production, trafficking and consumption, but also promote regional stability and economic development, and empower local governments through the provision of licit alternatives to coca, helping achieve U.S. national security goals, including democratization and human rights. As the lead donor to the Bi-National Plan, USAID/Peru contributes to regional political and economic stability by supporting the 1998 Peru-Ecuador peace treaty, designed to improve the quality of life of populations living along the border. While not listed as a specific goal in the Mission Performance Plan (MPP), education, especially for girls, is an important part of the USAID/Peru portfolio. Improvements in girls' education contribute to better health, nutrition and family planning; increased exercise of rights; and the sustainability of poverty reduction.

Prospects for Progress Through FY 2003

This is the last year that USAID/Peru will be operating under the current Strategic Plan. The new five-year Strategic Plan (FY 2002 – FY 2006) was developed by the Mission with an extremely high level of partner participation and approved by the A-AA/LAC in February of this year. The new strategy will continue to support the same strategic objectives mentioned above, focussing on the needs of Peru's disadvantaged population – the poor, women, children, indigenous groups and ethnic minorities.

Overall prospects for progress through FY 2003 are excellent. Specifically, the Mission will promote a more democratic Peru, supporting activities aimed at strengthening democratic processes and institutions, including increased independence and efficiency of the judiciary, protection of human rights, freedom of expression, broader citizen participation in local decision-making, and reform of the electoral system. In alternative development, USAID/Peru will continue to reduce the illegal production of drug crops, and promote a sustainable alternative licit economy for participating communities. To broaden economic growth, the Mission will support the growth of ten "economic corridors", and maintain its assistance to the poorest, food-insecure people of the jungle and highlands. In health, USAID/Peru will support activities in family planning, reproductive health, child survival, infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS prevention, ensuring that mechanisms are in place to provide quality health care in the future. In the environment, USAID/Peru will implement innovative, replicable activities in biodiversity and pollution prevention, and strengthen local institutions. In girls' education, the Mission will support the full implementation of community- and school-based activities in the rural areas with the greatest needs. Finally, USAID/Peru will continue to support activities that improve the quality of life of populations living along the Peru-Ecuador border.

SO Text for SO: 527-001 Broader citizen participation in democratic processes

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Objective ID: 527-001

Objective Name: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
20% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
25% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
25% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
30% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The strengthening of democracy in Peru requires an increase in citizen participation in the decision-making processes that affect their lives, and greater GOP responsiveness to citizens' needs and wishes. SO1's democracy program specifically targets individuals and community groups previously excluded from access to fair and equitable decision-making processes, including indigenous groups, women, minorities and the poor, and helps to strengthen key

democratic institutions. Activities also further key commitments made at the Summit of the Americas (e.g. support for democracy and human rights, democracy education, rights of women and indigenous populations, strengthening of civil society, anti-corruption, municipal and regional administrations). SO1 exceeded expectations in FY 2000 in particular related to the right to free elections as demonstrated by its SO-level indicator, "Valid Votes Cast as a percent of registered voters," which surpassed its target. USAID's efforts to strengthen civil society and educate citizens on their rights were an important factor in the Peruvians' challenge of a flawed election and the subsequent peaceful constitutional change in government. Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds were used in FY 2000 to support the inclusion of democratic values in basic education curricula in the public schools of Lima and Ayacucho.

Key Results:

SO1's performance in the area of electoral participation was reflected in the success of efforts to draw Peruvians from around the country into pre-election civic participation, and in the notably increased percentage of valid votes cast in the first round of the 2000 general elections (76% v. 61% in 1995 for the presidential vote), surpassing USAID's target. The continual effort of SO1 counterparts in this area contributed to this result. In addition, there was a 100% increase in the number of women elected to Congress (from 13 to 26 in 2000), with a large part of the credit for this increase going to the USAID-funded PROMUJER (ProWomen) activity.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance during 2000, which turned out to be a tumultuous political year, was good, with activities producing important results. USAID support for civil society's involvement in the elections and electoral observation and supervision helped to point the spotlight on irregularities, even suspected fraud, in the electoral process and brought national and international pressure to bear on President Fujimori. As a result, after his controversial victory in the second round --a victory with questioned legitimacy--, together with the growing risk for internal political conflict, the Organization of American States (OAS) issued a list of specific recommendations on democratic reforms, which was accepted by all political groups. A subsequent cascade of events resulted in a weakened Fujimori calling for new elections and his resignation and eventual removal from office, followed by a transitional government that took office in late November.

Voter confidence in the quality and neutrality of electoral institutions was very low. Hence, during the 2000 electoral process, SO1 provided assistance to local civil society organizations, encouraging maximum, informed voter participation in support of free, fair and transparent elections. The local NGO Transparencia conducted a comprehensive, pre-electoral observation effort, fielded close to 20,000 domestic election monitors on election day, conducted a quick count of first round election results, received and processed complaints on election day, provided regular, up-to-date information on electoral issues throughout the process, and served as the main source of electoral information in Peru. USAID also supported international observation and supervision for the electoral process through the OAS, the National Democratic Institute (NDI)/Carter Center and the Ombudsman, all of which played a critical role in identifying issues to be resolved during the run-up to the first round of elections on April 9th. The expert opinion of these organizations, along with their national and international reputations for providing highly credible, fact-based reporting and advice on the conduct of free, fair and transparent elections was instrumental in keeping key issues in the public's view both nationally and internationally. Due to the failure of the GOP and electoral institutions to act on significant

recommendations made by the observers, these organizations concluded that Peru's 2000 elections failed to meet minimum international standards for free, fair and transparent elections.

The PROMUJER activity encouraged the participation of women as candidates for Congress, providing training to 235 women candidates and to those who were elected to improve effective performance in their new positions. The percentage of women elected at the national level doubled, from 11% in 1995 to 22% in 2000, exceeding planned expectations. The NGO Rural Education Services (SER) working in the highland areas of the country, where voter turnout has traditionally been very low, laid the groundwork for increased, informed voter participation. In these areas, results showed an increase of 13%-21% in voter turnout, and a 6%-12% decrease in the percentage of null ballots, exceeding national improvement rates. The Institute for Dialogue and Proposals (IDS) and Culture TV promoted citizen education and local participation through TV programs and created a network of more than 70 regional TV stations, which reached almost two million people, especially those living in poor, rural areas. SO1 also supported the National/International Forum to promote better, more informed participation of young people in particular, who, after the elections, continued playing an important role in fighting corruption and advocating for more transparency and good governance from the government.

Progress toward citizens becoming better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities cannot be precisely determined because the data used to measure it was not gathered in 2000. However, the increased percentage of valid votes cast in the first round, reflects positively on the knowledge of citizens regarding the exercise of their rights. SO1 contributed to these efforts through its training programs in women's and political rights, rights-based learning programs in schools and training in human rights, and through support to the Peruvian Institute for Education in Human Rights and Peace (IPEDEHP), which, in coordination with the National Coordinator for Human Rights (CNDDHH) and the Ombudsman trained 637 community human rights promoters (363 men and 274 women) in 2000. Along with the more than 1,000 promoters trained to date, more than 185,000 people have been trained in their communities. With CSD funds, the Center for Education Research and Development (CIDE) and Tarea, trained around 80,000 students from 82 public schools of Lima and Ayacucho, and developed a democracy program to be presented to the Ministry of Education (MOE) for dissemination nationwide.

Progress toward greater access to justice was satisfactory, based on the number of persons released from prison who were "unjustly" sentenced on charges of terrorism and the number of poor who received legal assistance. In 2000, 107 people were liberated through the efforts of the Legal Defense Institute (IDL), and two persons were pardoned by President Fujimori. The Ministry of Justice (MOJ), which took over responsibility for addressing alleged miscarriages of justice related to terrorism when the Ad Hoc Pardon Commission expired in December 1999, did little to continue the efforts. The transitional government may take a more proactive approach to the resolution of pending cases. During 2000, SO1-financed legal clinics and conciliation centers of the MOJ continued providing free legal and conciliation services to the poor in more than 145,000 cases, 60% of which related to domestic violence and child support cases brought by women. Support to private groups that promote conciliation throughout the country -- the Peruvian Association for Negotiation, Arbitration and Conciliation (APENAC), the Peruvian Institute for Conflict Resolution, Negotiation and Mediation (IPRECON) and the Lima Chamber of Commerce -- resulted in the provision of conflict resolution training to 1,500 conciliators in

preparation for the entry into effect of the law requiring conciliation as a first step in most civil cases, and the establishment of approximately 120 conciliation centers around the country.

Through the Alternative Development Program, the Mission continued providing support to the 77-member Municipal Association of the San Martin Region (AMRESAM) to strengthen its management capacity and provide it with mechanisms to increase citizen participation. Support was continued to the new Municipal Association of the Apurímac River Valley (AMUVRAE), an association of seven municipalities, to reinforce its operating capacity, and help to improve basic social services that will be administered by them. In addition, through the Special Development Activities Fund (SDAF), SO1 supported 10 municipalities in developing small projects with a high level of local participation and transparency, while providing training in human rights. Currently, local governments in Peru have scant resources and little authority. Most political groups in Peru, however, have expressed their support for decentralization, making the prospect of increased future support in this area more likely.

SO1-supported NGOs maintain close coordination among themselves, and with other SOs and partners introducing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and human rights training in participating communities. Synergies also include collaboration with the health SO to address issues of women's reproductive intentions and with the girls' education SpO to include democratic values and children's rights in the basic education curriculum. At the end of 2000, SO1 also began coordinating and planning with new Office of Transition Initiatives in Peru.

SO1 sees a strong prospect for continued, real advancement in democracy in FY 2001, though significant challenges remain. Most significantly, SO1 expects to identify new opportunities to support additional Peruvian government entities beyond the Ombudsman and the Ministry of Justice, particularly relating to elections and judicial reform.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Once the new government is elected the Mission plans to review the government's commitment to democratic reform. If conditions are right, in conjunction with other donors, the Mission will seriously consider embarking on a partnership with the new GOP in critical reform areas. Particular attention will be focused on strengthening the independence and efficiency of the judiciary. USAID/Peru considered the results of the Evaluation of its Democratic Education Activities and the Assessment of Democracy and Governance in Peru, both of which were finalized in 2000, when it designed its new strategy for FY 2002-2006.

Other Donor Programs:

Donors (e.g. Canada, Switzerland, Germany, EU, and UNDP, among others) are becoming more involved in the sector, in part through their participation in the Governance Group, founded under USAID leadership. USAID continues to coordinate significant parts of the group's assistance. In 2000, the group concentrated support in two areas: elections and local governance.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Office of the Ombudsman, Ministry of Justice, and various local civil society organizations (IPEDEHP, IDL, PROMUJER, CNDDHH, Transparencia and IDS, among others).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes
 Objective ID: 527-001
 Approved: 1996-04-30 Country/Organization: USAID Peru
 Result Name: IR 1.2 Greater access to justice
 Indicator: Number of incarcerated citizens who are "unjustly" accused of terrorism
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	1,500
1996	NA	1,080
1997 (NB)	950	746
1998	750	546
1999	300	359
2000	200	250
2001 (T)	50	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA

Source:
 National Coordinator for Human Rights' Annual Human Rights Report

Indicator/Description:
 USAID/Peru relies on the human rights NGOs that are members of the CNDDHH -- to determine who may have been unjustly accused of terrorism charges. The numbers reported indicate the number of people still in jail that the NGOs have determined are unjustly accused based on the standards described below. A person is considered unjustly accused when it is clear that: (1) the person does not belong to a terrorist organization; and (2) he/she has not voluntarily collaborated with any such organization. This is based on an exhaustive analysis of information gathered through document reviews and interviews. NGOs provide legal defense to persons determined to be innocent. Since the NGOs have not reviewed all existing cases of terrorism, and additional cases come into the system every year, the number of unjustly accused may continue to grow.

Comments:
 NGO groups -- IDL and ORES -- continued to identify which of those persons who entered prison on charges of terrorism or treason after 1995 they believe to be unjustly accused. As a result of this effort in 2000, a revised baseline for 2000 (of approximately 359 people unjustly imprisoned) was established. This explains why the reported indicator increased from 24 in 1999 to about 250 in 2000, despite the fact that 109 people who were unjustly incarcerated were released in 2000.

Released	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	420	564	727	522	109
Male	N/A	467	665	465	96
Female	N/A	97	62	57	13
Minors	N/A	54	1	--	--
Via Mlit.Prc	6	13	7	3	N/A
Via Cvil Prc	104	551	720	519	N/A
Via Pardon					
Com.	110	250	102	19	2
Via NGO					
Defense	310	314	625	503	107

While progress was made in 2000, the rate of release of people unjustly accused definitely slowed in 2000. It should be noted that the release of almost all those in 2000 came about as a result of NGO defense, the majority of which was funded by USAID. The slowdown is probably due to the fact that 2000 was dominated by the Fujimori government's attempt to retain power through elections. The new transition government has given good indications that they will more vigorously pursue this goal, as indicated by release of approximately 60 people who were classified as unjustly accused in January and February of 2001.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes
 Objective ID: 527-001
 Approved: 04/30/96 Country/Organization: USAID Peru
 Result Name: IR 1.4 Citizens better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities
 Indicator: Percent of citizens who know where to go to protect their rights
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	77
1997	80	82
1998	82	80
1999	84	82
2000	86	NA
2001 (T)	88	NA
2002	90	NA
2003	90	NA

Source:
 APOYO Institute, IEP (Instituto de Estudios Peruanos)- National Survey on Citizens' Participation in Democratic Processes

Indicator/Description:
 Appropriate knowledge in this case is defined as follows: for physical mistreatment, a person should go to the District Attorney, a private lawyer, the police station, the community patrol or the local level representative of the central government; for bad service, a person should go to the District Attorney, a private lawyer, his/her supervisor or the Office of the Ombudsman. If respondents identified any of the appropriate offices/persons, they are considered to know where to go to protect their rights.

Comments:
 USAID/Peru developed this indicator based on the democracy survey. The analysis of the three previous annual surveys (1996, 1997, 1998) revealed that in localities outside Lima, all the entities mentioned above receive and process complaints on both types of mistreatment by public officials even though it is not part of their official responsibilities. Therefore, as mentioned in last year's R4, the methodology for calculating this indicator was changed to better reflect reality in Peru for the 1999 survey. Targets and previous data points were recalculated accordingly.

No data is available for 2000 because no democracy survey was conducted due to SO1's focus on elections in 2000. However, because (1) USAID's efforts in this area have continued as in previous years, (2) the indicator has shown a general increase over time and (3) the dramatic changes in Peruvian democracy in 2000 should have stimulated public interest in the basic rights of citizens, there is no reason to believe that this indicator went off track in 2000.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes

Objective ID: 527-001

Approved: 04/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 1.4 Citizens better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities

Indicator: Percentage of citizens from disadvantaged groups who know their basic rights and responsibilities

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	11
1997	11	14
1998	12	10
1999	13	10
2000	14	NA
2001 (T)	15	NA
2002	16	NA
2003	17	NA

Source:

APOYO Institute, IEP - National Survey on Citizen's Participation in Democratic Processes

Indicator/Description:

People who demonstrate knowledge in both the areas of rights and responsibilities. "Knowledge" of rights is determined by a person's familiarity with: (1) whether each of a set of 4 fundamental rights is included in the Constitution; and (2) the details of 2 more specific rights. If an individual is familiar with at least 3 of these 6 rights, he/she is defined as having "knowledge."

"Knowledge" of responsibilities is based on awareness of two basic responsibilities -- civic participation and reporting corruption. If an individual has awareness of both of these responsibilities, he/she is defined as having "knowledge." Disadvantaged groups are poorly educated men and women, and Quechua-speaking or low-income populations.

Comments:

As mentioned in last year's R4, both the methodology for calculating this indicator and the definition of "disadvantaged groups" were modified slightly. Thus, beginning in 1999, the data and targets reported for all years have been adjusted to reflect this change and ensure comparability.

	1996	1997	1998	1999
National	29	32	35	34
Male	34	37	39	38
Female	24	27	31	29

No data is available for 2000 because no survey was conducted due to SO1's focus on elections in 2000. However, because (1) USAID's efforts in this area have continued as in previous years and (2) the dramatic changes in Peruvian democracy in 2000 should have stimulated public interest in the basic rights of citizens, there is no reason to believe that this indicator went off track in 2000.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes
 Objective ID: 527-001
 Approved: 04/30/96 Country/Organization: USAID Peru
 Result Name: 1.0 Broader citizen participation in democratic processes
 Indicator: Valid votes cast as a percent of registered voters - Presidential elections
 Disaggregated By: Presidential, Congressional and municipal elections

Unit of Measure: Percent presidential elections

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	61
1997	NA	NA
1998	NA	NA
1999	NA	NA
2000	70	76
2001 (T)	80	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA

Source:
 National Electoral Processes Office (ONPE), official election results

Indicator/Description:
 A registered voter is defined as any person registered on the official voter rolls. A valid vote is legally defined as any ballot other than a blank or null ballot. This indicator measures effective participation in electoral processes. It combines two aspects of voting behavior -- turnout (exercising the right to vote) and correct voting (proper marking of the ballot).

Comments:
 Presidential elections are scheduled every five years. There have been Presidential and Congressional elections in 1995 and 2000. The data for 2000 covers the first round of Presidential elections only (no second round was needed in 1995 Presidential elections). No data was included from the second round of presidential elections because the results would have been skewed by the fact that turnout was negatively affected by the nonparticipation of the opposition candidate, as was the percentage of valid votes cast. The data indicates significant strides in citizen participation in elections in Peru. SO1 has supported a variety of activities to disseminate electoral information and education, most notably through Transparencia, SER (Asociación de Servicios Educativos Rurales) and CEDEP (Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Participación). SER in particular provides an interesting reference point as it has focused its programs in the areas where the greatest obstacles to participation exist. The data show that with respect to turnout and the percentage of nullified Presidential ballots cast, the areas in which SER focused its work experienced significantly more improvement than did the nation as a whole. Greater progress in the geographical areas where USAID focused its largest efforts relative to those areas where the USAID effort was not as great indicates that USAID's programs played a role in the advances reported.
 Due to the 2000 political crisis, ex-President Fujimori called for new national elections scheduled for April 2001. USAID is sponsoring the new electoral process through programs of electoral observation and education and providing technical assistance to the electoral bodies.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes
 Objective ID: 527-001
 Approved: 04/30/96 Country/Organization: USAID Peru
 Result Name: 1.0 Broader citizen participation in democratic processes
 Indicator: Valid votes cast as a percent of registered voters - Congressional elections
 Disaggregated By: Presidential, Congressional and municipal elections

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	36
1997	NA	NA
1998	NA	NA
1999	NA	NA
2000	55	68
2001 (T)	55	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA

Source:
 National Electoral Processes Office (ONPE), official election results

Indicator/Description:
 A registered voter is defined as any person registered on the official voter rolls. A valid vote is defined as any ballot other than a blank or null ballot. This indicator measures effective participation in electoral processes. It combines two aspects of voting behavior -- turnout (exercising the right to vote) and correct voting (proper marking of the ballot).

Comments:
 There were no Congressional elections in 1997 or 1999, and no elections scheduled for 2002 and 2003. The data for 2000 reflects the results in the Congressional elections for year 2000. Due to the 2000 political crisis, new Presidential and Congressional elections were scheduled for 2001.
 The data indicates significant strides in citizen participation in elections in Peru. USAID/Peru has supported a variety of activities to disseminate electoral information and education, most notably through Transparencia, SER (Asociación de Servicios Educativos Rurales) and PROMUJER. SER in particular provides an interesting reference point as it has focused its programs in the areas where the greatest obstacles to participation exist. The data show that with respect to turnout and the percentage of nullified Presidential ballots cast, the areas in which SER focused its work experienced significantly more improvement than did the nation as a whole (this was not the case with respect to the percentage of Congressional ballots which were nullified, probably because voters in the areas where SER worked had not previously used the preferential ballot in previous Congressional elections to the extent they did in 2000). Greater progress in the geographical areas where USAID focused its largest efforts relative to those areas where the USAID effort was not as great indicates that USAID's programs played a role in the advances reported.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes
 Objective ID: 527-001
 Approved: 1996-04-30 Country/Organization: USAID Peru
 Result Name: 1.4 Citizens better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities
 Indicator: Percentage of Women in Congress
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	10.8
1997	NA	NA
1998	NA	NA
1999	NA	NA
2000	20	22
2001 (T)	22	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA

Source:
 National Electoral Processes Office (ONPE), official election results

Indicator/Description:
 The number of women holding the title of "Member of Congress," after the elections, as a percentage of the 120 members of Congress.

Comments:
 Congressional elections were held in 1995 and then again in 2000. The number of women in Congress doubled between the 1995 and the 2000 elections. The actual percentage of women in Congress, 22% after the 2000 election, exceeded USAID/Peru's target of 20%. USAID/Peru conducted a number of activities designed to train women to be more effective candidates and to promote the election of women candidates through the PROMUJER consortium, which was the only donor project specifically designed to work in this area.

PROMUJER launched a successful national mass media campaign "Elect democratic men and women: from your two votes for congress, vote for a woman" through radio, television, news papers, public presentations, pamphlets, town meetings, etc. PROMUJER directly trained more than two thirds of the total of women candidates in electoral campaigns, women's issues, congressional function, democracy issues, among other subjects. It also sponsored public debates on their proposals, and public opinion surveys and debates on women's political participation.

The unexpected 2001 elections provide another opportunity to test the gains made by women in Peruvian politics. For 2001, while the law now requires that 30% of the list of Congressional candidates for each political party consist of women, several factors will make it difficult to maintain the current level of women in Congress. First, Peru is using a hybrid voting system which includes multiple districts for the first time in several years. While it is difficult to accurately predict what the exact effect of this change will be, it is likely that this will negatively impact the effectiveness of the quota law. Secondly, this law was not respected in three electoral districts, where the percentage of women candidates is lower than the required 30%. The districts where the quota law was not respected are: La Libertad -- only two women candidates out of a list of 7; Callao -- one woman candidate out of a list of four; and Ica -- one woman candidate out of a list of four.

SO Text for SO: 527-002 Increased incomes of the poor

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Objective ID: 527-002

Objective Name: Increased incomes of the poor

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: (Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):

10% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
30% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
30% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
30% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Widespread poverty continues to be Peru's most intractable problem, as 54% of the population is considered poor. Within this challenging environment, SO2 provides opportunities to increase the economic well-being of the poor by securing sustainable reductions in poverty over the medium-term through income and employment generation activities, while alleviating some of the consequences of extreme poverty (i.e., malnutrition). Key intermediate results (IRs) to

achieve the SO are: increased productivity, market access and financial services for microentrepreneurs and small farmers; improved capacity of the extremely poor; and improved policies for broad-based growth. Activities, which are interrelated and mutually supportive, include P.L. 480 Title II food security programs, as well as support to microenterprise and small producers, provision of credit resources, and poverty reduction initiatives in ten economic corridors that link poor districts with growing economic markets in intermediate cities. They reflect SO2's customer focus on poor microentrepreneurs and other poor people living primarily in the highlands and jungle areas of Peru where poverty is most severe. Hence, SO2 is also a key element in USAID's contribution to the Summit of the Americas Plan of Action, specifically with respect to eradicating poverty and discrimination in our hemisphere. SO2 is meeting expectations in increasing economic opportunities for the poor and in mitigating the effects of the economic recession in targeted areas. The ability to generate increased sales and employment among SO2's customers demonstrates the efficacy of such programs within even a negative economic environment.

Key Results:

In spite of the economic recession and the political crisis surrounding the 2000 elections, USAID assistance was directly responsible for an increase of \$14 million in sales by microentrepreneurs and small farmers, along with the generation of 5,360 jobs, and the provision of micro-credit loans to over 69,400 microentrepreneurs, the majority of whom were women. In addition, P.L. 480 Title II programs addressed the food security needs of 1,100,000 people in over 5,600 communities. These interventions focused on both the short-term needs of malnourished children and their families, along with the medium-term needs of increasing household income to enable families to meet their basic necessities.

Performance and Prospects:

According to the 2000 National Living Standards Survey, overall poverty in Peru has increased. From 1997 to 2000, the percentage of Peruvians considered poor (per capita expenditures of less than \$1.97/day) has increased from 51% to 54%, while for the extremely poor (per capita expenditures of less than \$0.97/day), the level has remained almost the same at 15% of the population. This is a reversal of the downward trend of sustained improvement achieved until 1996. This retrogression is due to a number of factors including a general economic recession since 1998, and the drop-off in overall investment stemming from the protracted political crisis of the past year. Cutting short a nascent recovery, Peru's economic growth rate plummeted into negative figures after the controversial 2000 presidential elections, followed by the subsequent scandals and sudden change of Government of Peru (GOP) leadership, and has remained close to 0% since then. Thus, favorable economic conditions for the poor were, in general, diminished.

Nevertheless, during 2000, more than 3,200 microentrepreneurs and small farmers assisted by USAID's Microenterprise and Small Producers Support (MSP) program increased their production and sales. The program concentrated its efforts on expanding market linkages with producers of highland and jungle crops, along with selected manufactured products. Despite the national recession, MSP was directly responsible for \$12.8 million in increased sales and the generation of 4,456 full-time jobs, of which 2,047 were for women. Notably, MSP's assisted handicrafts program, a program that works almost exclusively for the U.S. home accents market, increased sales by 40%. Partner export companies have begun joint investment agreements with artisans to meet the quality standards and production volumes that the market demands.

Similarly, quinoa, a high-protein Andean cereal, received increased attention from foreign health market segments, and thus profitability of Puno area small farmers grew proportionately. In addition, the Poverty Reduction and Alleviation (PRA) activity established Economic Service Centers (ESCs) in ten economic corridors that have high concentrations of poor people combined with significant market potential. To date, nine ESCs have assisted their small business and farmer clients to increase their sales by \$1.2 million, and generated the equivalent of 910 full-time jobs, almost half of which are for women. Moreover, the market linkages established with PRA assistance have leveraged \$2.4 million in new investments from the local private sector. Areas of emphasis are products that can meet identified demand in either the local or export market. For example, Spain is a new market for French beans and paprika. Also, pineapple produced in Huancayo is now being provided to a processor who had been sourcing his material from Ecuador, and corn producers in Huanuco are now meeting the extensive needs of local chicken farmers. In all these cases, PRA has facilitated direct contracts between the producers and the buyers to maximize the profitability of the arrangements. Under the Title II program, the productivity and market-oriented activities carried out by the cooperating sponsors (CSs) also contributed to improving the incomes and livelihoods of the beneficiaries of these programs. During 2000, over \$17 million in sales were recorded by the agencies that have these income generating interventions.

Assuring the increased availability of financial services to the poor is a key part of USAID's effort to increase the income generating capacity of the poor. As of December 2000, USAID-assisted microfinance institutions' loan portfolio was \$21.1 million and the number of clients receiving loans was 69,410. All of USAID's FY 2000 direct credit funds were aimed at anti-poverty lending activities. The funds were used for loans under \$400 and had an average repayment rate of 92.4%. In 2000, SO2 also expanded its assistance to microfinance institutions that provide credit to SO2's target beneficiaries through the NGO COPEME (Consortium of Organizations that Support Small and Micro Enterprises). COPEME directly services 17 NGOs and 10 EDPYMES (Development Entities for Small and Micro Enterprises) with a combined loan portfolio of over \$44 million and over 77,000 clients.

Activities geared to increase the capacity of the extremely poor were carried out through the P.L. 480 Title II programs. Complementing other SO2 activities, Title II resources were directed to the food insecure people in the poorest highland and jungle areas of the ten economic corridors. Reflecting an increased emphasis on longer-term solutions to food security issues, 80% of Title II food was monetized to support activities aimed at increasing incomes and employment opportunities, which also included microcredit programs. In such programs, the average loan disbursed was \$179, three of five participants were women, and two of five lived in rural areas. Title II food was also distributed directly to support the short-term needs of over 283,800 children at high risk of malnutrition, and, to provide temporary employment, through food for work programs, for 94,100 food insecure families. The Supplemental Annex provides more information about the Title II program, including program highlights from FY 2000 and future strategic directions.

Activities geared to improving the policy environment for economic growth included an update of the 1995 Food Security Strategy, which generated new tactics and approaches to reduce poverty over the next five years. Its findings have been shared with the interim GOP

administration to influence the development of specific policy recommendations for the new government. USAID also contributed, along with other donors, NGOs, the private sector and the GOP, to the development of the third national Poverty Forum, which addressed one of the most critical issues confronting Peru today – how to generate sustainable employment for the 60% of the working age population that is currently under or unemployed. The strategies and recommendations generated through the Forum were presented to the leading presidential candidates in a nationally broadcast debate on the topic. Prior forums have led the GOP to refine Peru's poverty map and develop criteria to prioritize public social investment; and to reactivate an interministerial commission to better coordinate activities in health, nutrition, education, welfare and justice. In FY 2001, USAID, through a local think tank, will complete an analysis of the impact and cost effectiveness of the nutritional support programs conducted by PVOs and the GOP throughout Peru. The results of the study will be used to develop a strategic proposal on how to best and most efficiently combat chronic malnutrition in Peru.

Expectations are that, with another national election in 2001 and the gray global economic perspectives, the economy will remain stagnant for a longer period, and its recovery will be consequently delayed while investors await for the new administration to assume power in July 2001. Nevertheless, it is expected that SO2's customers' prospects will begin to improve in 2002. In 2002, with all ten of PRA's economic service centers in full operation, increased sales of USAID-assisted clients should reach \$20 million, along with the creation of 11,400 full time equivalent jobs. In 2003, USAID activities, including those from the Title II program, are expected to contribute to the generation of a \$40 million increase in sales and 14,700 new jobs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

A major Title II program evaluation was carried out in 2000. Recommendations were used to design the new SO2 FY 2002-2006 strategy, which includes Title II program interventions. The Title II final food assistance program will begin in FY 2002, with a scheduled closeout in FY 2008. In early FY 2002, SO2 will start a comprehensive Microfinance Activity aimed to increase the availability of financial services for 200,000 poor people over the next five years.

Other Donor Programs:

Poverty is a focus of almost all the donor agencies in Peru. Major contributors include the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Union and several bilateral institutions. As in past years, the principal venue for cooperation among these agencies has been the donor coordinating committee for the national poverty forums that annually address specific aspects of poverty reduction. The consensus topic for the 2001 forum will be decentralization. Donor coordination will also be a prime focus of the new microfinance support program, particularly for seeking ways to better channel USAID's microcredit resources and to leverage the impact of our various funding mechanisms.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Six cooperating sponsors (ADRA, CARE, Caritas, PRISMA, CRS and Technoserve) implement the P.L. 480 Title II program. The Association of Exporters (ADEX) implements the MSP activity and the Confederation of Private Enterprise Institutions (CONFIEP) carries out the PRA activity. Chemonics is the institutional contractor for both MSP and PRA.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased incomes of the poor

Objective ID: 527-002

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 2.2 Increased market access for microentrepreneurs and small farmers

Indicator: Value of sales of selected products

Disaggregated By: Product

Unit of Measure: Thousands of U.S. dollars

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	NA	1,731
1997	NA	12,186
1998	15,164	8,757
1999	18,442	8,803
2000	15,000	14,007
2001(T)	22,300	NA
2002*	20,000	NA
2003	40,000	NA

Source:

MSP and PRA annual reports

Indicator/Description:

Annual (calendar year) increases in value of sales of USAID's customers working with selected products, representing goods produced mainly by small farmers and microenterprises.

Comments:

Reflects results that are directly associated with USAID activities. This indicator will include sales derived from Title II productivity and market programs once data quality is verified for all cooperating sponsors (CSs).

* Target has been adjusted downwards, taking into account the MSP activity completion in 2001, and the FY 2002 start of the new Title II program.

SELECTED MSP PRODUCTS	New Sales'99	New Sales'00
Yellow potatoes	825	1,032
Cochineal-Tuna	138	77
Andean Grains	205	296
Alpaca-Sweaters	232	251
Garments	2,492	4,951
Shoes	1,746	2,169
Handicrafts	3,158	3,951
Others: beans, artichoke, trout	7	61
TOTAL	8,803	12,788

Note: Some products' sales did not increase as expected due to price reductions.

POVERTY REDUCTION AND ALLEVIATION ACTIVITY (PRA)

New Sales '00 1,219 (1)

Investments '00 2,431

TITLE II PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES SALES (2)

Agency/ Activity Total Sales FY99 FY00

TECHNOSERVE

Alpaca meat & fiber	691	28
Ag. production (3)	1,031	655
CARE Cattle Raising	12,433	8,416
Retail Commerce	1,970	3,912
Ag. Production(3)	617	1,985
ADRA Ag. Production (3)	8,418	2,232
PRISMA Ag. Production (3)	141	77
TOTAL	25,301	17,305

(1) Includes: beans, pineapple, corn, textiles, trout, palm heart, and tourist services. (2) Data refers to total sales of products that have benefited from activities carried out by the CSs. It can not yet be said, however, to actually represent net increases in sales stemming from activity interventions. (3) Includes: tuna/cochineal, rice, beans, peas, potatoes, coffee, barley, cacao, corn, bananas, wheat, yucca and carrots.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased incomes of the poor

Objective ID: 527-002

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 2.2 Increased market access for microentrepreneurs and small farmers

Indicator: Employment generated

Disaggregated By: Gender

Unit of Measure: Number of full-time jobs created

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	NA	2,419
1997	NA	6,099
1998	6,222	4,799
1999	7,323	3,505
2000	6,000	5,366
2001(T)	11,000	NA
2002	11,400	NA
2003	14,700	NA

Source:

MSP and PRA annual reports.

Indicator/Description:

Full time jobs or equivalent generated by increased sales of USAID-assisted clients in same year (calendar year). Includes seasonal employment generated. In the agriculture sector, 194 work days are equivalent to one full-time job. This indicator should be analyzed in conjunction with indicator on "increased sales."

Comments:

This indicator on employment is closely related to the indicator on new sales, thus results are directly associated with performance on sales. Please note that higher sales figures accompanied with higher employment figures reflect higher volume of sales and not increases due to higher prices.

MSP Selected Products	Employment 2000	
	Male	Female
Yellow potatoes	290	88
Tuna-Cochineal	37	12
Adean Grains	81	51
Alpaca-Sweaters	39	77
Garments	195	281
Shoes	188	41
Handicrafts	1,547	1,485
Others	32	12
TOTAL	2,409	2,047

Poverty Reduction and Alleviation Activity (PRA)

Full-time equivalent employment generated: 910

Note: We can not provide sex disaggregated data, because PRA sex disaggregated data is not verifiable yet.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased incomes of the poor

Objective ID: 527-002

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 2.4.1 Increased access to financial services by microentrepreneurs and small farmers

Indicator: Number of microentrepreneurs and small farmers with loans outstanding

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of Individuals

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	6,900
1997	9,800	46,800
1998	20,000	54,180
1999	60,000	45,067
2000	55,000	69,410
2001(T)	70,000	NA
2002	100,000	NA
2003	120,000	NA

Source:

Annual Reports from CARE, PRISMA, CRS

Indicator/Description:

Number of microentrepreneurs and small farmers that have current loans with USAID - supported credit programs. These are credit retailers that receive funding and technical assistance to improve their credit provision capacity. The credit retailers report their entire outstanding portfolio, not just the portion funded by USAID.

This number is the number of people actually receiving loans, not the number of loans.

Comments:

Data includes projects funded by USAID/ Peru and BHR Matching Grants. Data shows portfolio status as of December 2000.

Counterpart	Clients	Portfolio	Delqcy Rt
		US\$000	

1. - USAID/Peru

CARE/Edyficar	10,212	11,786	8.90%
PRISMA**	27,381	5,357	5.95%
CRS/Promuc	13,828	1,260	5.87%
CRS/Caritas	11,548	1,839	5.10%
Total	62,969	20,242	*7.59%

2. - BHR / Matching Grants

ASODECO	1,416	513	5.32%
ADRA	1,370	129	4.00%
Project Hope	915	67	0.20%
Promujer	2,740	160	0.0%
Total	6,441	870	*5.28%

Grand Total	69,410	21,111	*7.49%
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* Weighted average. Loans portfolio in arrears above 30 days divided by total loan portfolio.

**Includes clients funded by other sources of USAID.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased incomes of the poor
 Objective ID: 527-002
 Approved: 4/30/96 Country/Organization: USAID Peru
 Result Name: SO Level Increased incomes of the poor
 Indicator: Value of expenditures per capita of the poor
 Disaggregated By: Rural, Urban

Unit of Measure: U.S. 1994 dollars

Year	Planned	Actual
1994 (B)	NA	496
1997	510	512
1998	529	NA
1999	549	NA
2000	570	473
2001 * (T)	472	NA
2002 *	476	NA
2003 *	485	NA

Source:

Cuanto S.A. National Living Standards Survey, which is carried out every three years.

Indicator/Description:

The poor are defined as households whose per capita expenditure is lower than the cost of the basic consumption basket, which is the basic food nutritional basket plus the cost of other necessary goods and services, such as education, health and housing. At 2000 prices, a person is defined as poor if his/her average daily consumption expenditure is lower than \$1.97

Comments:

For comparison purposes, data is in constant soles of 1994 converted to US dollars. Although data is national, it is used for context. SO2 programs are mainly in Rural Sierra and Rural Selva, and since 1999, they are focused on selected economic corridors. The 2000 data for economic corridors suggest that their average levels are better than the regional levels.

Annual per capita expenditures (in 1994 US \$ at Lima prices)

Selected Regions	1997	2000
Urban Sierra	586	534
Rural Sierra	410	380
Urban Selva	544	486
Rural Selva	384	371
Selected Corridors:	2000	
Ayacucho (Sierra)	388	
Cusco (Sierra)	505	
Huanuco (Selva)	423	
Jaen (Selva)	441	
Tarapoto (Selva)	415	

The average cost of the basic consumption basket was \$710 per year per capita (in 1994 US dollars).

(*) Targets for 1997-2000 were established in 1996, with an assumption of average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) annual growth rate of 5%. However, GDP for 1998, 1999 and 2000, were -0.4%, 1.4% and 3.6% respectively, due to El Niño, the global financial crisis and lately the political instability. Therefore targets for 2001-2003 have been lowered based on current economic growth expectations, which are expected to be 1.5%, 2.5% and 3.5% respectively.

SO Text for SO: 527-003 Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Objective ID: 527-003

Objective Name: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
50% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
14% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
20% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
3% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
13% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

SO3 contributes to the Agency goal of “World population stabilized and human health protected” by helping build informed demand for health services and creating sustainable, high quality services. The program also seeks to promote healthy lifestyles, encouraging behaviors that lead to reductions in maternal and child mortality and morbidity. It contributes to the

Summit of the Americas Plan of Action by promoting equitable access to basic health services and strengthening the role of women.

USAID is working to accomplish the following health sector results: (1) People take appropriate preventive actions, that is, measures such as immunization, which prevent disease, and have access to information on family planning services, which can reduce undesired pregnancies; (2) People take appropriate promotive actions, that is, measures such as good breastfeeding and weaning practices which help avoid disease and contribute to good nutrition; (3) People take appropriate curative actions, that is, measures such as oral rehydration therapy and referral of high-risk pregnancies; and (4) Sustainable institutions and operations are in place to continue programs when donor investments end. The ultimate customers are infants and young children, women of reproductive age and people at risk of HIV/AIDS, other infectious diseases and malnutrition in Peru's rural and peri-urban highland and jungle areas.

Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds are used to improve the services and capacity of the Ministry of Health (MOH) through staff training; upgrading of management systems; enhancing surveillance systems for infectious diseases; biomedical research; and work in the area of health care financing. Development Assistance (DA) funds support family planning to improve reproductive health and reduce maternal and infant mortality associated with high risk and unplanned pregnancies. DA funds also support activities with NGOs, helping them to reach out to grassroots communities with health information, empowerment, and quality services.

SO3 generally exceeded expectations over the past year. Public health and family planning services, and the institutional base that supports them, maintained their level or improved as a consequence of USAID assistance, despite the political and economic uncertainty which has continued to plague Peru. Particularly noteworthy progress was achieved in the solution of earlier problems in GOP family planning by the institutionalization of strict new family planning medical standards of practice, accompanied by a proactive surveillance and quality assurance process for family planning. Maternal mortality in areas in which Project 2000 worked dropped 25%, as opposed to a 1.9% rise in other areas of the country. The VIGIA project developed a comprehensive malaria control program in concert with the MOH and the National Institute of Health, which will lead to reduced costs and better information sharing in malaria prevention and treatment.

Key Results:

USAID assistance contributed to the development and institutional strengthening of 89 "model health centers" certified by the MOH in priority regions of the country. The number of couple-years-of-protection (CYP) provided by the MOH to family planning users increased from 969,000 in 1999 to 1.15 million in 2000. The number of people in priority zones trained in key primary health interventions rose from 24,012 in 1999 to 28,563 in 2000, exceeding the target of 23,700 by almost five thousand trainees.

Project 2000 had a significant effect on behaviors, attitudes, and health outcomes in the areas in which it operated. For example, a study commissioned by the project found that knowledge of alarm signs for childbirth was higher in Project 2000 sites than in control sites, and 79.2% of women interviewed from project areas expressed their intention to deliver their babies in MOH health establishments, versus only 62.7% from control areas. Most importantly, the maternal

mortality ratio decreased 25% in Project 2000 areas, contrasted with a 1.9% increase in other areas of the country.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID's support for building sustainable institutions produced important results for both public and private sector health providers. Project 2000 continued improving the management and quality of health care in 12 Departments. In 2000, a total of 18 facilities were able to maintain their classification as certified in-service Health Training Centers, so that a total of 89 Training Centers (100% of the target) have now been completed and put into operation. Moreover, nearly 60% of the 2,452 health facilities located in the 12 Project Regional Directorates have initiated quality improvement programs, largely as a result of in-service training activities offered in Project 2000 Training Centers. Also, a new Budgeting and Programming System, based on service delivery costs, has been installed in all 34 Regional Health Directorates of the country and quality training was implemented to ensure its efficient utilization. In terms of preventive actions, the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) maintained immunization coverage of children under one year of age, with 95% being vaccinated.

USAID's VIGIA infectious disease program implemented a surveillance and control system for hospital infections. More than 60 hospitals have already conducted prevalence studies, and installed hospital infection surveillance and control committees, and a pilot study of costs of nosocomial infections has been carried out in three hospitals. VIGIA research also studied the efficacy of antimalarial drugs and the emergence of insecticide resistance, and validated a rapid malaria test for use by health promoters. In the area of infectious diseases, Peru is a leader among the Andean and Amazon Basin countries in some critical areas, including development of effective surveillance systems, biomedical research, treatment of infections, and implementation of prevention strategies. USAID/Peru is working closely with neighboring USAID Missions, with USAID/Washington and with other U.S. and local partners on efforts to increase cooperation and information exchange about infectious diseases throughout the region.

USAID's ReproSalud NGO project reached a large and growing number of women in poor communities with information and activities of different kinds. By the end of 2000, 241 women's community-based organizations (CBOs), which are responsible for prioritizing reproductive health problems and implementing subprojects to address those problems, have been started. In addition, it is worth noting that ReproSalud has enjoyed great success in increasing male participation in family planning and their workshops for men have proved to be very successful in changing attitudes of participants. The 241 CBOs, in turn, have established relationships with 1,627 additional neighboring CBOs, increasing the reach of the project to a total of 1,321 communities. Direct beneficiaries for ReproSalud's educational activities now number more than 89,000 and will grow to 98,500 in 2002. During 2001 the advocacy component of ReproSalud will result in increasingly strong relationships between CBOs and the MOH, increasing demand for MOH services that are responsive to grass-roots women's needs.

Other actions and services benefited from USAID assistance in both the public and private sectors. As a result of USAID assistance to the MOH through Project 2000, focused in the country's poorest regions, health indicators in Project areas have substantially improved. For example, according to a study done by the monitoring and evaluation unit of Project 2000, the maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births has declined in areas in which Project 2000

works, from 172/100,000 in 1997 to 129 in 1999, a 25% decrease. In comparison, in all other non-Project 2000 sites, the rate actually went up slightly, from 103/100,000 in 1997 to 105/100,000 in 1999. Likewise, USAID activities with Peruvian NGOs under the ALCANCE project are resulting in significant gains in acceptance of family planning and other desirable reproductive health practices in particularly challenging and difficult-to-reach areas with historically high rates of maternal mortality and poor health indicators.

For achievements to continue, SO3 relies on the levels of funding called for in FY 2002. Activities in family planning and wider reproductive health, child survival, health reform, infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS prevention are key to the impressive progress made in the health sector in Peru over the last decade and must be continued at least at their planned levels.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Most ongoing USAID SO3 activities are designed to continue for at least two more years, so no immediate restructuring of the existing portfolio is planned. USAID and other donors are awaiting the newly elected Government of Peru's policy in the health sector to assess possible new opportunities for assisting in the areas of health sector reform and health care financing.

Other Donor Programs:

Of a total projected investment of \$6 billion in the Peruvian health sector during this period, \$4.2 billion will be provided by Peru and \$1.8 billion by external donors. USAID is presently the largest donor, providing 40% of total external assistance. Loans from the IDB and the World Bank currently represent 11% and 9%, respectively, and major new health sector loans from both banks are currently under review.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID G/PHN Cooperating Agencies active in Peru include Pathfinder, the Population Council, John Snow International, Macro International, Johns Hopkins University, CARE, and others. Major grantees are the MOH, the "Movimiento Manuela Ramos," and a consortium of seven Peruvian NGOs.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations

Objective ID: 527-003

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 3.4 Sustainable institutions and operations are in place

Indicator: Number of facilities certified as model health centers in priority zones

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number at year end

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	4
1997	15	7
1998	35	70
1999	89	88
2000 (T)	88	88
2001	88	NA
2002*	88	NA
2003*	88	NA

Source:

MOH, Project 2000 records

Indicator/Description:

Number of health facilities certified as model centers in priority zones. The health facilities to be certified are regional hospitals and health centers. The criteria for certification are: a) use of health information; b) community outreach activities; c) implementation of the permanent education system; d) adequate infrastructure; and e) standardized clinical management.

Comments:

*To be revised with the new Strategic Plan FY 2002-2006.

The Project 2000 Training Program has become an integrating force for maternal, child and perinatal care service providers and hospital directors. The training program is now Peru's major mechanism for implementing quality health improvements in health facilities. The indicator is completely attributable to USAID/Ministry of Health collaboration in instituting a sustainable in-service training program. The program is predicated on local solutions to local health management problems, while adhering strictly to the program's rigorous standards of quality. The facilities certified to date represent 98% of all hospitals to be certified and are located throughout 12 health jurisdictions. During year 2002, the last year of the project, it is planned to complete upgrading the quality of care provided by these health facilities and certify a number of them that have attained status as a higher quality care provider.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations
 Objective ID: 527-003
 Approved: 4/30/96 Country/Organization: USAID Peru
 Result Name: IR 3.4 Sustainable institutions and operations are in place
 Indicator: Number of people in priority zones that are trained in key primary health care interventions
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of people

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	8,100
1997	9,500	NA
1998	11,500	17,852
1999	13,500	24,012
2000	23,700	12,246 *
2001** (T)	7,000	NA
2002**	6,000	NA
2003**	5,000	NA

Source:

Project 2000, PASARE, Coverage with Quality (CCC), ALCANCE, Buen Inicio, ReproSalud and Max Salud annual reports

Indicator/Description:

The number of health workers and promoters trained under SO3 major projects: Project 2000 (the Mission's major maternal and child health project); PASARE (Reproductive Health Support Program), which consists of technical assistance acquired through field support; CCC-a nationwide project to improve quality of family planning and reproductive health services; ReproSalud, a community based reproductive health project; and starting 2000 it also includes: ALCANCE, an NGO-based reproductive health project; Buen Inicio, a community-based child nutrition project; MaxSalud, an NGO based basic health services project and VIGIA, SO3 major project on infectious diseases.

Comments:

* Numbers in 2000 are less than planned for several reasons: the use of verified data only; the termination of several activities under PASARE and the winding down of Alcance, and Project 2000, which will be ending in 2001-2002; and the slowdown of training activities under the MOH due to political changes and instability during 2000.

** Starting 2001, targets have been revised downward because some projects will conclude during 2001-2002. Targets for 2002 and 2003 will be further revised to conform with the new Strategic Plan FY 2002-2006.

Number of people trained in 2000 by activity

Activity	MOH personnel	Community health workers
P2000	2,679	-
VIGIA	1,347	25
CCC	2,014	100
PASARE	2,818	1,118
Buen Inicio	150	180
ReproSalud	328	687
Alcance	400	150
MaxSalud	130	120
Total	9,886	2,380

Through Project 2000, decentralized training systems have been set up. Regional plans for education and communication, including the training of trainers of community agents, have also been implemented in a satisfactory manner. The in-service training program is the major mechanism for implementing quality of care improvements in 88 health establishments, all of which have measurable results to be accomplished within a specific timeframe to obtain certification as a PCMI training center. The PCMI has become a successful experience that the Ministry of Health is extending to three other health jurisdictions using its own resources. PASARE and CCC have directed their efforts towards building synergies in order to maintain and consolidate previous achievements and reinforce systems to make those efforts sustainable by MOH in central and local levels, i.e. trained 30 trainees to strengthen institutional capability in "training/supervision" in the 34 General Directorates of Health; and consolidated information and logistic systems to provide reliable data for decision-making in local, intermediate and central levels. The same systems are being built for improving community participation and information, education and communication (IEC) for intervention and civil society participation. Discrete activities, such as Waiting Homes for Delivery and Houses for Advancement of Women (Warmi-Wasi) have served as models and are now in the process of replication by other donors.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations

Objective ID: 527-003

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 3.1 People take appropriate preventive actions

Indicator: Immunization coverage of children younger than one, by type of vaccine

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of children under one

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	95
1997	95	97
1998	95	97.5
1999	95	93
2000	95	95
2001 (T)	95	NA
2002	95	NA
2003	96	NA

Source:

MOH records.

Indicator/Description:

The average of the immunization rates for the six major childhood diseases targeted by the worldwide Expanded Program on Immunization. These are: polio, measles, tuberculosis (BCG), diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT). Vaccines, 1999, 2000: Polio, 96%, 95%; DPT 99%, 97%; Measles, 92%, 92%; BCG, 97%, 95%.

Comments:

Even though at least 95% of the immunization program is currently financed by the GOP, important political support continues unabated from USAID, UNICEF, PAHO and Rotary Club. Given that immunization coverage is an indicator that every year must start over from zero with a brand new cohort of newborns, repeated success at the target level of 95% is a clear sign of a mature, institutionalized program. The decrease in the coverage of children younger than one year, is related to the lack of vaccines at the operational level due to managerial problems in the EPI (Expanded Program in Immunization).

Vaccines:	1999	2000
Polio	96%	95%
DPT	99%	97%
Measles	92%	92%
BCG	97%	95%

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations
 Objective ID: 527-003
 Approved: 4/30/96 Country/Organization: USAID Peru
 Result Name: IR 3.1 People take appropriate preventive actions
 Indicator: Number of condoms distributed or sold through USAID-supported channels in a year
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Millions of condoms

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	12.2
1997	18.5	38.9
1998	24	45.6
1999	29.5	46.3
2000	27	26.0
2001(T)	30	NA
2002 *	27	NA
2003 *	28	NA

Source:
 MOH and NGO records

Indicator/Description:
 The number of condoms distributed or sold through the public, non-governmental and commercial sectors supported by USAID.

Comments:
 This indicator is a proxy for preventive actions in the area of HIV/AIDS. However, figures also include condoms used for contraceptive purposes.
 As reported in last year's R4 the target figures were revised downward, eliminating condoms that are distributed through organizations that no longer receive USAID support. USAID is gradually reducing the quantity of contraceptives that it provides in order to promote long-term sustainability of Peruvian family planning and HIV/AIDS programs.
 USAID has helped the Ministry of Health to mount a technically sound, cost-effective program; to strengthen the institutional actors and increase visible government support for HIV/AIDS services at both the central and regional levels; and to improve coordination of activities with NGOs.

* Targets for 2002 and 2003 have been further revised downward due to USAID budget reductions.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations
 Objective ID: 527-003
 Approved: 1996-04-30 Country/Organization: USAID Peru
 Result Name: SO Level Improved health, including family planning of high risk populations
 Indicator: Under-five Mortality Rate
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Deaths per 1,000 children under age five.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	59 (a)
1997	56.7	56 (b)
1998	54.5	54 (c)
1999	52.7	51 (b)
2000	50	47 (a)
2001	45	NA
2002	44*	NA
2003	43*	NA

Source:

- Demographic Health Survey (DHS) which is undertaken every five years
- Ministry of Health records and projections
- UNICEF estimates

Indicator/Description:

The estimated number of deaths per 1,000 children under age five during the five years previous to the DHS survey.

Comments:

- (a) DHS
- (b) Ministry of Health/National Institute of Statistics estimates
- (c) UNICEF

Changes in this SO level indicator reflect results of joint efforts of USAID, GOP and other donors. Nevertheless, USAID assistance in child survival activities has been key in improving MOH quality of basic health services and its capability to address in a timely manner major causes of under-five mortality, such as respiratory infectious diseases, diarrhea diseases, immuno preventive diseases. In addition, USAID has worked at the community level to increase caretakers' awareness on basic health and nutrition and take appropriate preventive and curative actions.

Targets for the period 1997-2000 were estimated in 1996 based on the DHS 1996 results.

*To be revised with the new Strategic Plan FY 2002-2006.

SO Text for SO: 527-004 Improved environmental management of targeted sectors

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Objective ID: 527-004

Objective Name: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
5% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
10% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
20% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
35% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
30% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

USAID/Peru's Environment and Natural Resources Strategic objective (SO4) strives to improve the protection and sustainable use of the natural resource base, fragile ecosystems and biodiversity, and to prevent or reduce urban and industrial pollution. These improvements will be achieved by strengthening the institutional capacity of the Government of Peru (GOP) and private sector; mobilizing public support for environmental improvements; testing and

replicating innovative and sustainable technologies/practices through pilot projects; and promoting sound policies and effective legislation. The ultimate customers are all Peruvians with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, women and children, and those living in fragile ecosystems or peri-urban environments. The SO4 program supports the Summit of the Americas initiative to “Guarantee Sustainable Development and Conservation of the Natural Environment” through a biodiversity activity and a pollution prevention program, and contributes to the sub-initiative of Free Trade and Cooperation in Science and Technology through a cleaner production program and promotion of ISO 14000 certification. The America’s Fund Agreement between the USG and the GOP under the Enterprise of Americas Initiative supports SO4 objectives by financing activities designed to preserve, protect, or manage Peru's natural and biological resources in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner, while improving child survival and development. The program is meeting expectations as demonstrated by the results achieved.

Key Results:

The cumulative number of industrial plants in targeted sectors that have adopted new cleaner production practices reached 24 in 2000, despite a severe economic downturn that impeded a wider introduction of cleaner production technology. A total of 24 of the 80 fishmeal, cement, paper, brewery, tannery and other plants in the country, which had been exposed to USAID pollution prevention demonstrative projects, have reduced their pollution by more than 10% through the adoption of more efficient systems. New technologies or practices in sustained environmental management were validated under six pilot activities. As a result of USAID's support, a plant that recycles used auto and restaurant oils greatly increased its efficiency and reduced pollution by at least 10% through the reuse of waste products such as boric acid and various gases in the re-refining process. At least four other businesses have eliminated or greatly reduced pollution from waste oils through recycling activities of USAID-supported pilot projects.

Preliminary data from the matrix on natural protected areas management indicates that a net increase of two biologically important natural protected areas have achieved management improvements for a cumulative ten protected areas. These improvements consider the following factors: legal status, administration, budget, strategic planning, level of community participation, use of natural resources, and management of conflicts and threats. These improvements are attributable to USAID and other donor support and the stable leadership at the National Institute for Natural Resources (INRENA) over the past two years.

Environmental and natural resources (ENR) policy or legislative reforms enacted in FY 2000 with USAID support, included a forest law that now requires management plans for all concessions; a solid waste law that stipulates the steps, principles, obligations and responsibilities to manage solid wastes in a clean and environmentally friendly way and protect the health and general well-being of the population; and draft legislation to raise the National Environment Council (CONAM) to ministerial level and strengthen its arbitration authority. Implementation of the new legislation is promoted by providing technical support to public and private sector institutions, which are responsible for law enforcement and application.

Finally, USAID's most recent National Environmental Survey shows that, the percentage of Peruvians with an adequate understanding and concern for environment and natural resource matters increased dramatically from 15% in 1998 to 30% at the beginning of FY 2000.

Performance and Prospects:

The program has managed to meet expectations, and shows good prospects for achieving all expected results, if requested funding is made available in a timely manner. The SO4's Sustainable Environmental and Natural Resource Management (SENREM) flag-ship activity continued strengthening CONAM as the main GOP environmental policy making and inter-sectoral coordination agency in Peru; improving the environmental policy and regulatory framework; promoting private sector participation; and implementing pilot interventions in biodiversity, pollution prevention, and solid waste management. SENREM also supports GOP efforts to decentralize ENR management through the creation of ten multi-sectoral Regional Environmental Committees. To date, a total of 14 Peruvian firms have received ISO 14000 certification (environmental management) through a SENREM program adopted by the private sector. In FY 2001 a private sector consortium will start operating a Clean Production Center (CPC) to support pollution reductions in targeted industrial areas. The USAID-sponsored National Environmental Society continued to pursue an active role in promoting the private sector participation in ENR policy making. In 2000, SENREM financed the first ever "Peru State of the Environment Report". Demand for this quality document has been outstanding, further validating USAID's decision to strengthen its focus on environmental education. Testing of innovative ENR technologies and practices through SENREM is progressing well. From 22 pilot projects managed by the Peruvian Environmental Law Society (SPDA), 11 are finished or approaching completion, out of which six have been successfully validated, while the remaining 11 are halfway through implementation. Also, SPDA has initiated a competition for six ENR policy studies to be completed in FY 2002.

The Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystem Conservation and Management (BIOFOR) Activity completed ecological economic zoning analyses for the entire Department of Madre de Dios, one of the richest biodiversity zones in Peru; provided critical leadership and technical assistance for a Master plan for the large and biologically diverse Pacaya Samiria National Reserve; awarded 13 grants for natural resource activities in various parts of Peru; and completed a training program in institutional development for locally-based NGOs. In FY 2001 and FY 2002, the GOP partner institution, INRENA, and other local institutions will continue to be supported to improve the management of national parks, create communal reserves for isolated indigenous people, develop master plans for various natural protected areas, and award scholarships for economic valuation of natural resources.

USAID/Peru's new Environmental Health (EH) Activity will reduce health risks associated with exposure to urban contaminants and pathogens. Activity implementation began with an EHP indefinite quantity contract (IQC) assisted behavior change effort in areas of Callao where a storage depot for loose ore is contributing to high blood lead levels in children. A key Activity finding was that much of the exposure to lead in Lima is due to dust from ore storage depots rather than lead in gasoline. During FY 2001-2003, the EH Activity will implement a local grants and training program to improve environmental health services in targeted communities and provide feedback for policy making to improved urban environmental health conditions.

The America's Fund has recently awarded nine environmental grants for a total value of \$474,000 and nine grants with both environment and child survival objectives for a total value of \$572,000. Many of the grantees are NGOs who have received grants and/or training under SENREM or BIOFOR. The America's Fund has just started a second competition with an estimated value of \$2 million.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The SO completed a major evaluation of all activities in June 2000, which also reviewed other donor programs and linkages with other SOs, and served as the basis for developing the new five-year Mission Strategic Plan that will begin in FY 2002. Under the new strategy, USAID plans to continue SENREM and BIOFOR Activities through 2003 and develop two new activities- one focused on environmental education and awareness to start in FY 2002, and the other to address priority problems through environmental policy development and institution building at national and local levels to start in FY 2003. However, implementation is being affected by the practice of approving less than the requested funding levels. The recent FY 2001 budget reduction of 22% from the request level has affected the current program implementation. The Mission is now faced with the possibility of reducing or eliminating at least one Activity, including ongoing grants and contracts, and/or delaying implementation of new activities under the new strategy.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and Japan's International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provides support to rehabilitate Lima's water and sewage systems, while the IDB's assistance was to improve basic sanitation services in 36 Peruvian cities. The Swiss provides environmental monitoring support to the Ministry of Industry (MITINCI), which increases USAID's institutional strengthening program and assists us to develop a clean production center. A small UNDP program, Agenda 21, is assisting CONAM to organize Regional Environmental Committees. The Dutch, Germans, Canadians, Finns, and the Swiss collaborate closely with USAID's efforts in biodiversity conservation. The World Bank, through its Global Environmental Facility, supports the protected areas fiduciary fund, PROFONANPE. FAO is helping to develop a National Forestry Development Strategy and also supports forest management and re-forestation activities in the highlands. A donor coordination mechanism created under BIOFOR has assumed a broad role across most environmental issues and is currently the only broad-based donor environmental coordination mechanism functioning in Peru.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The main GOP counterpart agency for SENREM is CONAM. Principal contractors are Abt Associates and the Peruvian NGO, SPDA. For BIOFOR, the GOP counterpart is INRENA and the U.S. firm, International Resources Group (IRG), is the main contractor. For Environmental Health, the GOP partner is the General Directorate for Environmental Health (DIGESA) in the Ministry of Health with technical assistance provided by Camp, Dresser and McKee under the Global Bureau Environmental Health IQC.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors

Objective ID: 527-004

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: 4.0 Improved environmental management of targeted sectors

Indicator: Number of industrial plants in targeted sectors that have adopted new pollution prevention/cleaner production practices

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	0	0
1998	2	2
1999	8	22
2000	24	24
2001 (T)	30 (r)	NA
2002	45 (r)	NA
2003	60	NA

Source:

CONAM records

Indicator/Description:

Number of plants in targeted sectors that have reduced or prevented pollution by 10% or more. Plants in targeted sectors are those that have accessed pollution prevention (P2) and clean production (CP) promotional activities (e.g., information, training, technical advice, P2 audits, technology transfers, etc.). P2/CP practices are those which (a) reduce the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant entering any waste stream or being released into the environment prior to recycling, treatment or disposal; (b) replace toxic chemicals with less harmful chemicals; and/or (c) reduce the usage of materials (water, natural resources, energy, etc.)

Comments:

Up to FY 2000, twenty-four of the 80 fishmeal, cement, paper, brewery, tannery and other plants which had been exposed to USAID-sponsored P2 activities had reduced pollution by more than 10% through adoption of more efficient systems. This year, as a result of a small USAID grant, a plant that recycles used auto and restaurant oils greatly increased its efficiency and reduced pollution by at least 10% through the reuse of waste products such as boric acid and various gases in the re-refining process. At least four other businesses have eliminated or greatly reduced pollution from waste oils through the recycling activities of the USAID supported pilot projects.

Work is underway to quantify the reduction of waste and the use of materials in these four businesses.

(r) Revised target

Targets for FY 2001 and FY 2002 have been reduced because of delays in implementing the Clean Production Center due to successive OYB cuts.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors

Objective ID: 527-004

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: 4.0 Improved environmental management of targeted sectors

Indicator: Number of biologically-important natural protected areas that have achieved management improvements

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number of Protected Areas

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	0	0
1998	1	5
1999	2	8
2000	3	10
2001 (T)	5	NA
2002	7	NA
2003	7	NA

Source:

Performance Management Matrix updated by a private firm under USAID guidance

Indicator/Description:

Improvements are management threshold level advances, which reflect increases in performance capacity and use of human, technical and financial resources directed towards the conservation of select national parks and reserves. Threshold levels are not acceptable, deficient, acceptable with reservations, good and excellent. They are based on the status of the following areas: legal status, administration, budget, strategic planning, level of community participation, use of natural resources, and management of conflicts and threats. Parks considered are: Tingo María, Manu, Huascaran, Cerros de Amotape, Rio Abiseo, Yanachaga-Chemillen, Bahuaja-Sonene, Junín, Paracas, Titicaca, Salinas y Aguada Blanca, Pacaya-Samiria, Calipuy, Manglares de Tumbes, MacchuPichu.

Comments:

Preliminary data from the Performance Management Matrix indicate that a net increase of two natural protected areas have achieved management improvements, making a cumulative total of ten areas. Final data will be available o/a June 2001.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors
 Objective ID: 527-004
 Approved: 4/30/96 Country/Organization: USAID Peru
 Result Name: IR 4.3 Innovative technologies tested through pilot projects
 Indicator: Environmental technologies tested and validated through pilot projects.
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Annual number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	1	1
1998	1	1
1999	0	NA
2000	5	6
2001 (T)	6	NA
2002	5	NA
2003	5	NA

Source:
 USAID SENREM Management Information System

Indicator/Description:
 Innovative, feasible for wide spread adoption and economically viable environmental technologies/practices developed and validated, through the attainment of the intended results. Each new technology is analyzed to make sure that it is tested properly and validated.

Comments:
 Six SENREM pilot projects have successfully introduced innovative environmental technologies that have been tested and validated, including a more efficient production of native medicinal plant "uña de gato" (cat's claw); the establishment of a model management plan for the rehabilitation of "dry" forests and grasslands in the northern coast of Peru; soil rehabilitation through organic agriculture to improve diet and living conditions of rural communities neighboring a national park; protection and sustainable use of hydro-biological resources in Amazonian rivers; substitution of rice hulls for dry wood as fuel for the production of clay bricks.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors

Objective ID: 527-004

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 4.5 Sound policies established and effective legislation enacted

Indicator: Number of targeted ENR policy and legislation overlaps, inconsistencies, or gaps eliminated.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Annual Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	0	3
1998	3	3
1999	3	3
2000	3	3
2001 (T)	3	NA
2002*	3	NA
2003*	3	NA

Source:

CONAM MIS

Indicator/Description:

Number of ENR policies and legislation approved, which are directed to address 30 pre-selected overlaps, inconsistencies, or gaps identified in year one by USAID and qualified by a panel of experts. Gaps were identified by a local expert from the Peruvian Society of Environmental Law (SPDA) in 1996.

Comments:

The following targeted gaps have been overcome in year 2000:

(i) "Lack of Forestry Management Policy in the Ministry of Agriculture" through the issuance of the Forestry Law developed in close coordination among the National Institute of Natural Resources, of the Ministry of Agriculture; the Ecology, Environment and Amazon Committee of the Congress; local and regional governments; and the civil society. The Forestry and Wild Fauna Law N° 27308, issued on July 7th, 2000, for the first time in Peru requires management plans for all forest concessions.

(ii) "Inexistence of formal mechanisms of public participation for the approval of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)" through the issuance of the Regulation of Public Participation in the approval of EIAs for the Energy and Mining Sector (Ministerial Resolution N° 728-99-EM/VMM) and the Industry Sector (Ministerial Resolution N° 027-2001-MITINCI/DM). Ministerial Resolution N° 728-99-EM/VMM was published on January 1st, 2000. Ministerial Resolution N° 027-2001-MITINCI/DM was published on February 9th, 2001.

(iii) "NGOs are not well organized and have low levels of influence on environmental subjects" through the creation and functioning of an umbrella environmental organization, the National Environmental Society.

Implementation of the new legislation is promoted by providing technical support to public and private sector institutions, which are responsible for law enforcement and application.

(*) The FY 2002 and FY 2003 targets may be changed as part of the program adjustments to conform with the new Mission strategy.

SO Text for SO: 527-005 Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Objective ID: 527-005

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
15% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
50% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
5% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
20% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
10% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Law Enforcement

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Illegal Drugs

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

USAID's Special Objective (SpO5), known as the Alternative Development Program (ADP), is an integral part of a long-term integrated counter-narcotics strategy that has three critical elements: (1) interdiction and law enforcement to disrupt narcotics trafficking and lower the farm-gate price of coca leaf; (2) eradication to reduce coca cultivation and encourage farmers to plant alternative crops; and (3) alternative development interventions aimed at restoring

authority of participating local governments and promoting voluntary participation of farmers to engage in licit and sustainable economic activities leading to reduced coca leaf and cocaine production. The ADP strategy is premised on the hypothesis that offering coca farmers alternative licit sources of income and employment, coupled with improved living conditions and organized communities with the ability to enforce laws, will lead them to voluntarily abandon coca cultivation and thereby achieve a sustainable reduced level of coca production. The ultimate customers are nearly 400,000 low-income farmers and their families residing in approximately 1,600 communities within six of the 11 coca-growing regions, where most coca leaf is produced. Progress is measured by net reductions in coca cultivation area and coca leaf production, as well as by achieving the following results: increased commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily; increased growth of licit economic activities in comparison to the illicit economy; increased availability and access to basic services; increased public participation in local decision-making; and increased awareness of the social and ecological damage caused by drug production and use. The overall U.S. Government (USG) planned assistance through December 31, 2003 amounts to \$194.5 million; while the agreed-upon Government of Peru (GOP) counterpart contribution totals \$115.5 million.

Key Results:

Key results achieved in 2000 indicate that the number of hectares under coca cultivation declined 12% net from 38,700 hectares to 34,200 hectares; and coca leaf production fell 21% net from 69,200 Metric Tons (M.T.) to 54,400 M.T. In addition, more than 27,600 hectares of licit alternative crops (e.g., coffee, cacao, palm heart, pineapple and other crops), have been technically and financially supported and are under improved management models, having generated around 10,000 full-time equivalent jobs, nearly 20% for women. Living conditions of participating communities and farmers have improved significantly with the completion of 289 new basic social infrastructure and small scale productive projects, e.g. health clinics, school rooms, and water and power supply systems; the rehabilitation of over 290 kilometers of feeder roads and one hydro-electric power plant; and the construction of 16 bridges and one irrigation canal. Finally, over 3,300 micro-credit and small commercial loans were approved, of which 32% were given to women and around 80% were awarded to farmers who had never had access to credit before.

Performance and Prospects:

Despite implementation disruptions due to the 2000 national presidential elections and coca eradication campaigns, ADP's overall performance continued to be successful, achieving results that met or exceeded most of its annual targets. As indicated in USG reports, the 2000 target for reducing net coca hectarage by 15.6% was technically met (falling short by less than 4%), while that for coca leaf production was surpassed by 10.1%. These data continue to demonstrate a successful trend toward coca reduction over the last five years. From 1995-2000, the cumulative reduction in coca was 81,100 hectares, representing an over 70% net decrease in coca area from the 1995 baseline level. This reduction caused a drop in potential coca leaf production of 129,200 M.T., and reduced potential cocaine hydrochloride production by 315 M.T., thus significantly decreasing the potential flow of harmful drugs from Peru to the U.S. and elsewhere. No new voluntary coca reduction agreements with participating communities and farmers organizations were requested in 2000, due to forced coca eradication campaigns in ADP working areas. Therefore, the cumulative total of 679 signed agreements reported in last year's R4 remains unchanged. Requesting communities to sign voluntary coca reduction agreements in

areas where forced coca eradication takes place is counter-productive for ADP interventions. Therefore, as involuntary coca eradication takes place in ADP working areas, a new type of commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca cultivation and not plant new coca will be required as part of the annual ADP work plans. Closer coordination between USAID and the GOP/USG agencies responsible for the eradication program will take place to coordinate immediate assistance in areas where the economic and social impact of eradication could be highly disruptive.

The 2000 survey that documented SpO achievements reported that ADP interventions providing for increased growth of the licit economy in comparison with the illicit (coca) economy did not meet the overall 2000 target, mainly due to price increases of coca leaf. Despite the significant decrease in coca production, the gross value of coca leaf production, estimated at \$57.0 million, was 19.1% higher than the gross value of the licit agricultural production in all ADP areas, estimated at \$46.1 million. However, in three of the five participating valleys (Central Huallaga, Aguaytia and Pichis-Palcazu), the gross value of the alternative licit economy remained higher than the gross value of coca production, while in the remaining two areas (Tocache and Apurimac River Valley) the gross value of the licit economy in 2000 was higher than the one for 1999. With the completion of 289 basic social infrastructure projects, the 2000 target to increase the availability and access to basic services to 50% of the target population was slightly surpassed, as now 51.2% actually have such services. Finally, to increase sustainability of ADP achievements and ensure public support for overall counternarcotics activities, the ADP encourages behavioral changes through increased awareness of the social and environmental damage caused by drug production and use. The 2000 survey indicated that 95.6% of those surveyed recognize that drug production and consumption cause social damage, exceeding the 2000 target by 19.5%. However, the survey also indicated that the percentage of people recognizing that coca production causes environmental damage decreased to 34%, reaching only 57% of the 2000 target. This reflects continuing high prices for coca, which encourage increased participation in the illicit economy. To overcome this shortfall, ADP will emphasize its environmental awareness activities, expecting that this be accompanied with increased interdiction efforts.

Prospects for achieving ADP's planned results are excellent, as evidenced by: the GOP's firm resolution and political will to address the problem of drug production and narco-trafficking, as laid out in its newly developed 2001-2005 National Strategy Against Drugs; the increasing international support pledged by the donor community to the GOP's 1999-2003 ADP and Rehabilitation Programs, as a result of the November 1998 Consultative Group on Alternative Development and Demand Reduction held in Brussels, and the follow-on meeting held in Paris, in January 2000; the recently awarded cooperative agreement to a consortium led by CARE to streamline overall implementation of ADP licit economic activities; a series of corrective actions and adjustments being introduced to the ADP, based on the mid-term evaluation recommendations; and the increasing commitment and good performance of ADP implementing institutions, especially the private-sector entities under USAID agreements. The ADP's current challenge is two-fold: (1) to sustain previous successes and further reduce coca cultivation; and (2) to make these successes permanent over time by creating a sustainable licit economy within an improved environment for participating communities and farmers. Toward this end, \$37.2 million will be invested in 2001. Thus, ADP good performance is expected to continue through

FY 2003 to further reduce coca cultivation to 16,700 hectares and production of coca leaf to 31,400 M.T., to increase the gross value of alternative crops by 200% over the gross value of coca production, and improve the living conditions of participating communities by increasing the basic services coverage to 65% of the target population.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The current ADP implementation strategy is being adjusted based on the mid-term evaluation results (the new USG "source zone" strategy that requires concentration of activities and resources in the Upper Huallaga and Apurimac River Valleys where most coca is currently produced), the GOP's involuntary coca eradication program, and the work plan to be proposed by the new "umbrella institution", CARE. Work plans for CY2001 will devote close to 70% of resources to the "source zone" areas, while other working areas will continue to be supported, as needed, to consolidate ADP achievements in both coca reduction and the addition of alternative licit economic activities. Planning and implementation of ADP interventions and coca eradication activities will be much more closely coordinated to avoid negative effects, as well as to coordinate immediate assistance in areas where the economic and social impact of eradication could be highly disruptive. Communities and farmers' organizations with signed voluntary coca reduction agreements will be requested to honor their commitment before eradication takes place, while new communities will be asked to "eradicate voluntarily", with or without ADP assistance, before forced eradication is done. In addition, an "emergency program" has been initiated in eradication areas to prevent and relieve malnutrition among children, implement labor-intensive activities to generate cash income, and supply micro-credit for small-scale economic activities.

Other Donor Programs:

Currently, USAID is the leader in alternative development, both in terms of strategy and funding. Other donors include the UN Drug Control Program (UNDCP), Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Canada and the United Kingdom. As a result of the Consultative Group meetings and in recognition of Peru's alternative development success, other donors pledged a total of \$8.4 million for a series of interventions in coca producing areas not supported by USAID's ADP. Of this total, only \$4.6 million has been actually made available to support the GOP's CY2000 national alternative development programs. In addition, the GOP committed the equivalent of \$2.3 million in CY2000, as part of its counterpart contribution required under USAID's Special Objective Agreement.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

ADP's main counterpart is the GOP's coordinating organization, CONTRADROGAS. Also implementing ADP are: four Regional Special Projects of the National Development Institute (INADE); the Ministry of Transport and Communications; the San Martin Region Local Governments Association; the U.S. PVO Winrock International; the "umbrella" institution CARE and its partners Chemonics and Planning Assistance; the Peruvian private bank Nuevo Mundo; the Regional Administration Transitory Council of Ucayali; and the Peruvian NGOs PRISMA and the Center for Drug Education and Information (CEDRO).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru

Objective ID: 527-005

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 5.1 Increased commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily

Indicator: Number of communities and farmer groups represented in signed coca reduction agreements in Alternative Development Program (ADP) target areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number of communities

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	226
1997	226	239
1998	456	581
1999	706	679
2000	850	679
2001	1,006	NA
2002	1,150	NA
2003 (T)	1,300	NA

Source:

CONTRADROGAS ADP implementors; SpO#5 MIS/Coca reduction agreement records.

Indicator/Description:

Cumulative number of communities. Reduction agreements are signed by local authorities with their communities or groups (coordinated by CONTRADROGAS and ADP implementers). Indicator is a proxy measurement for the Intermediate Result.

Comments:

Priority Valleys	1997	1998	1999
Central Huallaga	122	153	153
Upper Huallaga	33	50	50
Aguaytia	1	5	37
Pichis-Pachitea	17	17	17
Apurimac River Valley	66	66	132
Other Areas	0	290	290
Total	239	581	679

No new voluntary coca reduction agreements with participating communities and farmers organizations were requested in 2000, due to forced coca eradication in ADP working areas.

The ADP is an integrated program of service delivery interventions designed to induce behavioral changes in people; implement growth of the licit economy in comparison to the illicit coca-based economy; and improve the quality of life for former coca farmer families and communities, by meeting their basic needs and increasing their participation in local decision-making.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru

Objective ID: 527-005

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 5.1.1 Increased growth of the licit economy in comparison to the illicit economy

Indicator: Ratio of licit agriculture production to total coca production

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	37.30
1997	28.30	94.70
1998	40.60	138.60
1999	164.3	110.1
2000	194.1	80.9
2001	226.5	NA
2002	262.9	NA
2003(T)	303.4	NA

Source:

ADP special survey

Indicator/Description:

Total value of licit agricultural production in AD Program target areas divided by the estimated value of production of coca leaf.

Comments:

As reported in the ADP annual survey, the basis for this ratio is: 2000 gross value of licit agricultural production in ADP target areas (\$46.1 million), and 2000 gross value of coca leaf in ADP target areas \$57.0 million).

Ratios by priority valleys

Priority Valleys	1997	1999	2000
Central Huallaga	504.6	712.2	1231.4
Tocache-Uchiza	49.0	31.2	41.9
Aguaytia	62.5	733.2	636.7
Pichis-Palcazu	416.6	619.7	172.2
Apurimac	53.6	40.9	40.4
All Areas	94.7	110.1	88.4

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru

Objective ID: 527-005

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 5.1.2 Increased availability and access to basic services to the target population in AD program areas

Indicator: Percentage of households with access to basic services in AD Program target areas (analyzed by valleys)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)*	NA	84
1997*	76	66.3
1998	39	39
1999	45	49
2000	50	51.2
2001	55	NA
2002	60	NA
2003(T)	65	NA

Source:

ADP annual survey

Indicator/Description:

A household is defined as having access to basic services if it demonstrates at least three of the following: - sewage, drainage or toilet system - potable water system - schools facilities - health facilities - energy facilities

Comments:

Data by priority areas (ADP target areas):

	1998	1999	2000
ADP Target Areas	39	49.4	51.2
Central Huallaga	47.1	56.2	61.7
Tocache-Uchiza	29.5	40.5	43.6
Aguaytia	40.4	48.1	39.3
Pichis-Palcazu	24.8	32.8	29.0
Apurimac	48.4	54.5	56.6

* The original performance indicator for this IR was "Percentage of households with unsatisfied basic needs in ADP target areas," using data from the National Living Standards Survey (NLSS). However, the ADP does not affect all variables included in the NLSS and thus the NLSS index can not reflect direct ADP contributions. Also, there is inconsistency in the periodicity of the NLSS index. Therefore, as reported in the FY1998-2000 R4, this ADP performance indicator was changed for the remaining LOA (1998-2003) to "Percentage of households with access to basic services in ADP target areas" (sewage, potable water, schools, health and energy), and new targets for the period 1998-2003 were set. This indicator reflects more accurately what the ADP does in terms of basic services being provided, with the community and its local authorities, for the ADP target population. Data to report on this indicator has been gathered through the annual ADP survey.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru

Objective ID: 527-005

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 5.1.4 Increased awareness of social and ecological damage caused by drug production and use

Indicator: Percentage of public that recognizes that drug production and consumption cause environmental and social damage in ADP target areas - public recognition of both environmental and social damage

Disaggregated By: Environmental and social damage

Unit of Measure: Percentage (disaggregated by geographical areas)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	12
1997	21	NA
1998 *	31	59
1999	65	62.7
2000	70	32
2001	77	NA
2002	81	NA
2003(T)	85	NA

Source:

ADP annual survey

Indicator/Description:

People surveyed who recognize both environmental damage caused by coca production and social damage caused by drug production, trafficking and consumption.

Comments:

(*) Starting in 1998 an improved methodology was applied. Therefore, the data reported in 1997 are not comparable to 1998.

In addition, based on previous performance of this indicator and to better monitor achievement of results, since 1998, the public recognition of environmental and social damage has been reported separately.

This year's shortfall is apparently due to continuing high prices for coca, which encourage increased participation in the illicit economy. To overcome this shortfall, the ADP will emphasize its environmental awareness activities, expecting that this be combined with increased interdiction efforts.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru

Objective ID: 527-005

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 5.1.4 Increased awareness of social and ecological damage caused by drug production and use

Indicator: Percentage of public that recognizes that drug production and consumption cause environmental and social damage in ADP target areas - public recognition of environmental damage

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage (disaggregated by geographical areas) public recognition of environmental damage

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	NA
1997	NA	NA
1998*	NA	44
1999	50	72.6
2000	60	34.0
2001	70	NA
2002	80	NA
2003(T)	85	NA

Source:

ADP annual survey

Indicator/Description:

People surveyed who recognize environmental damage caused by coca production.

Comments:

Starting 1998 an improved methodology was applied. Therefore, the data reported in 1997 are not comparable to 1998.

	1998	1999	2000
Environmental damage of coca production			
(ADP target areas):	44.0	72.6	34.0
Central Huallaga:	45.1	72.5	31.0
Tocache-Uchiza:	48.4	73.0	35.8
Aguaytia:	43.2	70.1	27.2
Pichis-Palcazu:	35.2	56.1	20.5
Apurimac:	43.2	80.1	46.1

(*)To better manage for results, since 1998 the public recognition of environmental and social damage has been also reported separately.

This year's shortfall is apparently due to continuing high prices for coca, which encourage increased participation in the illicit economy. To overcome this shortfall in 2000, the ADP will emphasize its environmental awareness activities, expecting that this be accompanied by increased interdiction efforts.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru

Objective ID: 527-005

Approved: 4/30/96

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 5.1.4 Increased awareness of social and ecological damage caused by drug production and use

Indicator: Percentage of public that recognizes that drug production and consumption cause environmental and social damage in ADP target areas - public recognition of social damage

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage (disaggregated by geographical areas) public recognition of social damage

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	NA
1997	NA	NA
1998*	NA	74
1999	75	95.5
2000	80	95.6
2001	83	NA
2002	85	NA
2003(T)	90	NA

Source:

ADP annual survey

Indicator/Description:

People surveyed who recognize social damage caused by drug production, trafficking and consumption.

Comments:

Starting in 1998 an improved methodology was applied. Therefore, the data reported in 1997 are not comparable to 1998.

	1998	1999	2000
Social damage of drugs (ADP target areas)	74.1	95.5	95.6
Central Huallaga	78.4	99.4	96.6
Tocache-Uchiza:	73.4	98.5	99.1
Aguaytia:	70.5	98.3	97.3
Pichis-Palcazu:	83.2	93.7	95.0
Apurimac:	63.4	90.3	90.1

(*) To better manage for results, since 1998 the public recognition of environmental and social damage has been reported separately.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru
 Objective ID: 527-005
 Approved: 4/30/96 Country/Organization: USAID Peru
 Result Name: SO Level Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru
 Indicator: Coca leaf production in Peru (analyzed by valleys)
 Disaggregated By: Targeted Valleys

Unit of Measure: Number of metric tons (MT)

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	183,600
1997	171,495	130,600
1998	166,870	95,600
1999	76,704 (r)	69,200
2000	61,363 (r)	54,400
2001	49,091 (r)	NA
2002	39,273 (r)	NA
2003 (T)	31,419 (r)	NA

Source:
 U.S. Government: CNC & NAS reports
 Government of Peru: CORAH reports

Indicator/Description:
 Productivity per hectare times number of hectares cultivated times number of harvests, including licit and illicit coca production.

Comments:
 Production Levels in metric tons (MT)

Priority Areas	1995	1999	2000
Central Huallaga	10,400	1,300	800
Upper Huallaga (**)	60,700	31,100	22,600
Aguaytia	30,300	900	500
Pichis-Palcazu	14,900	2,100	1,500
Apurimac	37,200	21,100	18,100
Other Areas (***)	30,100	12,700	10,800
TOTAL	183,600	69,200	54,400

(*) Since original 2001 targets were met in 1998, that year revised targets for the period 1999-2003 were established. These are marked with (r).

Assumptions for achieving targets are as follows:

- (a) Productivity: Country average of 1.88 metric tons per hectare (1997-2001); and
- (b) Investment: \$63.6 million during 1995-1999, plus \$35.5 million in 2000, and around \$25 million per year during 2001-2003.

According to CNC report (**) Upper Huallaga includes the areas of Tocache-Uchiza, Leoncio Prado, and Monzon; and (***) Other Areas include the areas of Lower Huallaga, Cusco, and other minor coca-growing areas.

SO Text for SO: 527-006 Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Objective ID: 527-006

Objective Name: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
100% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Through Special Objective Six (SpO6), USAID/Peru addresses major impediments to completion of quality primary schooling and initiation of secondary schooling by rural girls. The principal changes envisioned in selected districts at the SpO level are a greater proportion of age-appropriate enrollment of girls in school and improvements in girls' primary school completion

rates. This SpO contributes to the Summit of the Americas' goal of 100% completion of primary school by the year 2010, and the Summit's Plan of Action in democracy and education by invigorating community participation, promoting intercultural values, supporting teachers to improve methodologies and materials, and addressing gender equity. It helps eradicate poverty and discrimination by promoting universal access to education and strengthening women's role in society. Key results to achieve the SpO6 are: (1) increased consciousness of the importance of girls' quality education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it; (2) community and school-based programs that address barriers to girls' quality education implemented in target areas; and (3) improved and sustainable local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs that support quality education for girls. The ultimate customers are the girls and young women of Peru, in particular the 275,000 school-aged girls in the target areas of Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Apurímac, which were the hardest hit by terrorism, where the majority of the population lives in extreme poverty and where there is the greatest need to strengthen girls' education. Half of the women in these areas are illiterate, with only one to three years of school completed. This SpO is meeting expectations as major outputs are being achieved as planned.

Key Results:

The National Network for Girls' Education developed a national bill in favor of Rural Girl's Education, which is likely to be passed by the Congress as a multi-partisan initiative. This was a direct result of the second National Conference for Girls' Education carried out by the Network with the participation of leaders, and policy-decision makers from around the country.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID, through the National Network for Girls' Education in Peru, FLORECER, continued to work towards increased consciousness of the importance of girls' quality education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it (IR 6.1). In September 2000, the National Network, comprised of Government of Peru (GOP) Ministries representatives, congresspersons, business community and religious leaders, media, NGOs and donors, conducted a second National Conference on Rural Girls' Education, with over 350 participants from around the country, including local Network members and community leaders, parents and young girls. The main theme was Quiero Tomar la Palabra ("I want to communicate") based on a New Horizons study, referring to girls' urgent need for communications skills. This theme was incorporated into FLORECER's existing Agenda for rural girls' education, and commitments were made to address the issues put forth in the Agenda. As a result of the Conference, FLORECER developed a national bill in favor of Rural Girl's Education. Sixteen Congresspersons signed on to this bill that will be discussed and probably passed by the Congress as a multi-partisan initiative. The 2001 National Conference will focus on the implementation of the new law and other policy initiatives.

The Network continued publishing the quarterly bulletin, "Voces de las Niñas" (Girls' Voices). The last issue, which was developed by the Ministry of Education (MOE) and a local NGO, also focused on the constraints girls' face to communicate and was distributed widely around all districts of the country. In addition, CARE, in collaboration with the MOE, developed and widely disseminated a study on the education status in the Puno Department to develop a consensus on future actions.

Efforts for improved and sustainable local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs for girls' education (IR 6.3) continue with the four departmental networks established in 1999, which have been very active. For example, the Ayacucho network carried out a workshop with policy makers to analyze the different experiences on rural education implemented in the department and lessons learned for future projects. New Horizons also mobilized local authorities, parents and teachers to promote the establishment of community networks for girls' education in seven additional communities. However, due to the political instability during most of 2000, these networks have not yet consolidated. The political situation is expected to stabilize by mid-2001, thus allowing for consolidation of networks.

Community and school-based programs that address barriers to girls' quality education implemented in target areas (IR 6.2) had a major impulse in FY 2000 with the start-up of Opening Doors. This activity will apply, in an integrated approach, innovative cost-effective interventions to improve girls' quality education, especially in remote rural villages, in such areas as bilingual education, distance education and community/parent participation in basic education. A second component of the activity, designed with the MOE, will develop a new model (itinerant teacher training/supervision teams) for teacher training, supervision and monitoring and evaluation. It will involve municipal governments and local communities in supporting teacher training and monitoring education quality. An important outcome of Opening Doors is confirmation of its methodology in rural communities and transfer of successful methodology to the MOE. This project is working now in Ayacucho, Apurímac and Huancavelica, and has just begun activities in San Martín. In 2000, Opening Doors established five district committees with local authorities, parents and teachers to work on a quality education agenda for the inclusion of all boys and girls. It has also started the training process, with a rights-based approach, of 700 teachers of multi-grade and single-teacher rural schools, and 60 adolescents that will serve as mentors in their communities. The project also has established and trained 40 cross-learning groups, among the teachers of participating communities to exchange experiences, serve as support network and continue learning. Participating communities have developed reading materials (nonexistent in those communities) in their own language (Quechua) and Spanish to support their children's learning efforts. At the same time, schools have received sets of relevant bilingual materials, and their use has been presented to the communities along with the training of teachers.

In addition, several small pilot activities started in 2000, which are closely coordinated with New Horizons and Opening Doors. New Horizons initiated two pilot projects: one will test a bilingual and intercultural teaching methodology, and the other will test a methodology to improve girls' self-esteem. Both methodologies include the active participation of parents and community leaders. The Salesian Missions project in Ayacucho started its psychological and educational counseling program for 1,500 youngsters between 7-19 years, who are orphans and abandoned children affected by years of political violence in the region. A pilot activity with support from the Global Bureau's Women in Development Office (G/WID) was initiated in four areas to improve equity in the classroom. Discrete education projects implemented under other programs in collaboration with SpO6, continue to show positive results. For example, in the primary schools where Democratic Education and Student Participation in Public Schools is implemented, observations and interviews reveal increased participation by girls, resulting in girls and boys participating equally in classrooms, a decrease in physical mistreatment of

students, and increased knowledge of students' rights by both boys and girls and better relations among principals, teachers and students. In addition, SpO6 increased synergies with other SOs. It has assisted other teams that work with rural development and municipalities to include in their local development plans quality education issues and equity. SOs that work in the social policy area are working with SpO6 on issues, such as nutrition, that affect educational achievement. Work under other SOs with children and women's rights will fuel synergies that improve girls and women's self-esteem, knowledge of their rights and participation in political processes.

Prospects for the SpO6 are very positive. All presidential candidates recognize that quality of education is a key issue for development in Peru. In 2002, USAID will use child survival and disease (CSD) funds to support the MOE's efforts in developing a national consensus for an agenda to improve the quality of education, particularly for rural areas and with a gender focus. Support will also include assistance to: improve data collection and analysis at the national and local levels; develop alternative models for decentralization; adopt democratic education in all primary schools in target areas. In FY 2002 Opening Doors will have been implemented in at least 360 indigenous communities. By FY 2003, the three participating teacher-training institutes will have a properly tested improved curriculum appropriate for rural bilingual settings.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Interventions may be modified by MOE plans to implement a rural education program.

Other Donor Programs:

In 2000 the GOP signed a \$100 million loan with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for institutional strengthening with a component for improving pre-service teacher training at the Pedagogical Technical Schools. The IDB has also supported early childhood education by funding the expansion of Wawa Wasis (child care centers) around the country and is planning a loan to reform secondary education. The World Bank is financing a national teacher training, infrastructure development and management improvement at the MOE. Spain and Germany are supporting teacher training and curriculum development, especially in bilingual education. USAID coordinates closely with all of these donors to influence policies and strategies in quality rural education with a gender focus. In 2000, USAID sponsored a roundtable with other donors, MOE and NGOs to discuss future strategies.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Girls' and Women's Education (GWE) project of the Global Bureau's Women in Development Office, known in Peru as New Horizons, is implemented through CARE. The research component is managed by World Education with the Peruvian NGO Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer (National Network for the Advancement of Women). UNICEF, in collaboration with the MOE, will have primary responsibility for Opening Doors, working also with CARE and with a local Peruvian NGO, CIDE (Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación). The Salesian Missions, an international PVO, manages the occupational project in Ayacucho, funded by the Displaced Children's and Orphans' Fund.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas

Objective ID: 527-006

Approved: 5/21/98

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas

Indicator: Girls' age-appropriate enrollment for grade in primary school in targeted areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of cohort in a given year

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	32
1999	33	34
2000	34	35
2001	36	NA
2002 (T)	38	NA
2003	40	NA

Source:

Ministry of Education (MOE) records

Indicator/Description:

Number of girls enrolled in primary school at appropriate age for grade as a proportion of total girls enrolled in primary school in target areas in a given year.

Comments:

Age- appropriate enrollment for primary school is a measurement of timely enrollment for first grade and also of the efficiency of the system as resources invested in both drop-outs and repeat students are lost. Data specific to USAID target areas in Ayacucho reveal that late enrollment for girls means that many of them are in the third or fourth grade when they reach age 13-14, an age at which expectations for them change. Further analysis of primary school enrollment in pilot communities reveals that of the total of 339 girls between the ages of 5 and 18, only 82 were the appropriate age for grade, or 24 percent. The problem lies not only in late enrollment, but also in grade repetition, prolonged absenteeism and school drop-out. The recent GOP law to enroll children in pre-school at age five should help improve the situation.

Accurate, current data on education enrollment and achievement disaggregated by sex, age and department is difficult to access. Several national surveys, all conducted at different intervals, provide bits and pieces of information, but there is no centralized database that gives a current and comparative view of education in Peru. New Horizons is working with the MOE to improve data collection and analysis. Data for target communities would reflect better USAID's contribution, however it is not used at this time because it currently would not meet data quality standards. Instead, data provided this time is for rural schools in the Huanta province of Ayacucho, which is reliable, reflecting the influence of USAID work in rural schools of Huanta.

Target areas are the communities in five provinces in Ayacucho, one province in Huancavelica, and one province in Apurimac Departments.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas

Objective ID: 527-006

Approved: 5/21/98

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 6.1.1 A national network for girls' education established and operating

Indicator: One National Network for Girls' Education

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Actual count

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	0
1998 (T)	1	1
1999	1	1
2000	1	1
2001	1	NA
2002	1	NA
2003	1	NA

Source:

New Horizons (i.e., USAID/Peru GWE country program) records

Indicator/Description:

The establishment of a multisectoral National Network is an important benchmark for promoting girls' education. It provides a forum to disseminate information on the importance of girls' education, identify constraints, propose solutions, lobby and leverage resources to finance initiatives that increase educational opportunities for girls. Members of the National Network include key decision makers from governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Comments:

The National Network on Girls' Education in Peru was established in 1998 with the support of USAID G/WID Girl's and Women's Education Initiative (GWE) known in Peru as the New Horizons Activity. The National Network on Girls' Education in Peru currently has 25 institutional members, with a total of 33 representatives. Meeting monthly, members represent six entities of the GOP (the Office of the First Lady, the Congress, and the Ministries of the Presidency, Education, Advancement of Women and Human Development, and Health); the media; non-governmental organizations; schools and universities, including Church-affiliated schools, and teacher training institutions; teacher associations; business; and donors (USAID, UNICEF, GTZ, Ayuda en Accion). The Network operates with four standing committees: policy and program, membership and information dissemination, financing/fund-raising, and research and data.

Sustainability of the Network is a standing issue. Therefore, this indicator will reflect continued operations of the Network, particularly after FY 2001, when the GWE support is scheduled to end.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas

Objective ID: 527-006

Approved: 5/21/98

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 6.1.2 Improved knowledge of constraints affecting girls' quality education

Indicator: Number of studies produced and disseminated to inform public and policy makers on barriers affecting girls' education

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of studies completed

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	0
1998	3	3
1999	2	2
2000	2	2
2001	2	NA
2002 (T)	2	NA
2003	2	NA

Source:

New Horizons records

Indicator/Description:

Studies, generated by USAID activity and formally presented in workshops, seminars, conferences and other, that address defined barriers to girls' education.

Comments:

The National Network commissioned the study "Quiero Tomar la Palabra" (I want to communicate), referring to girls' urgent need for communications skills. The study was presented at the Second National Conference for Girls' Education, which was attended by the Minister of Education, congresspersons, leaders from around the country, as well as teachers, parent association representatives, and youngsters. The study presents qualitative and quantitative information about communication patterns of rural girls and the role of family, community and schools in improving/increasing communication skills among rural girls.

CARE, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MOE), developed and widely disseminated a study on the education status in the Puno Department to develop consensus on future actions. This study presents data about the situation of basic education, including access, retention and quality, along with comprehensive information about teachers working in Puno, administrators and families.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas

Objective ID: 527-006

Approved: 5/21/98

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 6.3.1 Local networks established to promote girls' education

Indicator: Number of local networks established and operating

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Actual count

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	0
1998	1	1
1999	3	4
2000	7	4*
2001	8	NA
2002 (T)	9	NA
2003	9	NA

Source:

New Horizons records

Indicator/Description:

Number of networks created to bring together teachers, parents, local governments, NGOs and business associations to promote girls' education and address specific barriers affecting it within a target geographic area (e.g., community/district/province/department).

Comments:

Local networks are important to ensure locally appropriate strategies to address barriers to girls' education. The Local Network for Rural Girls' Education in Ayacucho includes members from the faculty of education of the National University of Huamanga, the regional office of the Ministry of Education, local NGOs, church representatives and other government organizations. In Huancayo and Huncavelica agreements have been made between NGOs and municipal governments to work with female leaders to promote girls' education in the rural areas of these departments. Local leaders in San Martín formed the Network for Education of Rural Girls in San Martín and are performing an assessment on girls' education status in rural communities. This network is made up of representatives from the health and education sectors, local NGOs and municipal governments. In Chachapoyas, Amazonas, the Regional Working Group on Rural Girls' Education in Amazonas was formed, prompted by efforts of local education authorities. The four departmental networks continued working and promoting an agenda for girls' education.

* In 2000, New Horizons provided support to organize local networks in three additional communities, which were eventually established. However, due to the political shifts, local authorities were changed and disrupted the advances already gained. Therefore, the 2000 target is not considered met, as the new local networks could not consolidate. It is expected that with the full return to political stability after the 2001 elections, four new local networks will be established.

SO Text for SO: 527-007 Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas

Country/Organization: USAID/Peru

Objective ID: 527-008

Objective Name: PERU - ECUADOR BORDER REGION DEVELOPMENT

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
10% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
10% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
20% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
15% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
10% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
5% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
5% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
15% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
10% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

In October 1998, Peru and Ecuador signed a Peace Agreement ending decades of conflict over their shared border. As part of the Peace Agreement, both countries have committed themselves to improving the living standards and providing tangible development benefits to the population living in the border region. To this end, Peru and Ecuador developed a Bi-National

Development Plan for the Border Region (the Bi-National Plan), designed to compensate for difficult political concessions made by both governments and provide investments to stimulate growth and improve living conditions in an area impoverished by years of conflict.

The Peace Agreement has created enormous expectations among the population living along the 1,700 kilometer Peru-Ecuador border. The Peruvian border area is home to some of the poorest people and is severely underdeveloped, although these conditions vary with the geographic location. Conditions are most severe in the isolated eastern jungle areas -home to more than one hundred thousand indigenous Amazonians-, followed by the highlands, while the coastal districts have relatively greater access to basic services and markets, and thus, are in a better position to take advantage of development opportunities. Lack of access to clean water, sanitation and proper solid waste management is a serious problem. Infant and maternal mortality, as well as child malnutrition rates are high. Local governments are weak and unable to meet the needs of the average citizen. Women, particularly in rural areas, have little access to education. They also suffer from lack of livelihood alternatives, family abuse, and isolation from the community. There is a lack of knowledge about basic human rights, and women and indigenous people in particular lack effective mechanisms for protecting and defending their rights. Improvements to these socio-economic conditions are key to achieving stability.

Moreover, the border region contains key watersheds which serve the Amazon River basin. This is an important biodiverse and ecological reserve that must be protected. Peruvian jungle areas also present a potential risk for internal conflict, due to historical and cultural factors and current expectations regarding colonization by non-indigenous settlers. Furthermore, isolation of the eastern Amazonian region, lack of national attention and communication over a protracted period of time and repeated misinformation from official and non-official sources over some sections of the Agreements time have generated some resentment toward the Peace Accords.

The United States has invested considerable time, effort and resources in helping the parties to achieve the Peace Agreement. Thus, to consolidate this peace process, the USG committed to the provision of \$42 million (\$20.5 for Peru and \$21.5 for Ecuador) to support the Bi-National Plan for both countries. Both USAID/Peru and USAID/Ecuador have developed separate but coordinated and complementary programs to support both countries' efforts.

USAID/Peru will contribute to the goal of facilitating border integration by improving the quality of life of Peruvians along the border target areas. The program will focus heavily on border provinces of the upper and eastern jungle and highlands, reaching nearly 300,000 people of the border region, a third of whom are indigenous. In addition, strategic interventions are also planned for major urban centers in the border region. Key results to achieve this objective are: 1) increased capacity of border communities to manage border development processes; 2) improved basic capacities for a healthy and productive life; 3) increased respect and protection of the rights of the border population, particularly those of women and indigenous peoples; and 4) increased support to the Peace Accords.

Key Results:

In 2000, 2,100 families in 44 communities improved their access to basic services. In addition, 52 community infrastructure projects, including latrines, classrooms, potable water systems and

rural roads were completed and are in operation. Four multisectoral local networks, led by the municipalities, were established to implement development activities.

Performance and Prospects:

The USAID/Peru SpO was approved on February 25, 2000. However, as part of the \$42 million life-of-activity funding, the USG provided an initial \$2 million (Peru: \$0.5 million and Ecuador: \$1.5 million) in FY 1999 for quick impact activities to demonstrate viability to other donors and leverage their funds for the border region.

USAID was the first donor to initiate activities in the border region. USAID/Peru's initial activity aimed to show tangible benefits of the Peace Accord in border communities and began in June 1999. Interventions have been focused on local organizational strengthening and implementation of high-impact, small-scale community infrastructure, to provide these communities with actual participatory experiences in developing and implementing activities, while providing services (e.g., potable water systems, sewage, rural roads, and classroom improvement). This activity, implemented by CARE/Peru, benefited 2,100 poor families living in 44 border communities in Ayabaca (Piura highlands) achieving important results. The 44 communities, using participatory planning and implementation processes, completed in FY 2000 fifty-three community projects that include latrines, classrooms, potable water systems and rural roads, along with operation and maintenance schemes. Four inter-sectoral coordination networks, led by the municipalities with broad participation at the provincial and district levels, have been established. Women and women's groups increased their participation in decision-making processes substantially. The successful methodology used to implement basic infrastructure has garnered \$143,000 additional resources from the Japanese government and the Bi-National Fund for Peace and Development. The Japanese Government has financed additional community infrastructure projects in nine communities where USAID is working. Moreover, CARE/Peru has been coordinating border activities with CARE/Ecuador and has sponsored workshops with the participation of Ecuadorian municipalities that border Ayabaca. For the second anniversary of the Peace Accord, CARE/Peru was a leading institution in coordinating a forum of Peruvian and Ecuadorian NGOs on border development projects, the results of which were submitted to the Bi-National Executive Board.

USAID will support a number of activities under the Bi-National Plan for Development of the Border Region. In 2001, USAID/Peru will start working principally in the rural areas of the highlands and the eastern jungle, with an emphasis on geographic areas with high concentrations of indigenous populations. Activities are targeted to improve the quality of life of border populations, while strengthening organizations to manage their own development processes. These activities include: 1) interventions to expand quality education to rural indigenous communities, focusing on skills such as education in health, nutrition, production practices, environment, democratic principles and bilingual education for girls and women; 2) health interventions to reduce maternal and peri-natal mortality, infectious diseases and infant and child malnutrition; 3) support to strengthen local governments' ability to plan, target and manage resources in a responsible and accountable manner; 4) training of municipal leaders, civil society organizations and the population in general to assume new levels of involvement and responsibility; 5) development of small, community-based projects (i.e., health surveillance systems, potable water, etc.) and area development plans (i.e., community ecological reserves); 6) human rights protection training with a focus on indigenous women's and children's rights;

and 7) information campaigns and cross-border exchanges. Many of these activities will be replications of successful USAID-supported programs that are currently being implemented in other parts of Peru.

In 2002, USAID/Peru will continue interventions that started in 2001 in the rural areas of the highlands and the eastern jungle, incorporating new communities to participate in the Activity. Additionally, interventions will be expanded to the upper jungle area, where improvement of market led production activities and management of natural resources will be emphasized as part of the community-based projects. By 2003, at least 100 communities will have improved their basic community infrastructure.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Performance data tables reported this time only shows indicators used to measure progress of the initial pilot project in the border area. The core program, awarded in early 2001, will start field implementation in May 2001. Baseline data that will be available by August 2001 could call for a revision of the magnitude of expected results. Reporting on results is expected to begin for the FY 2002 performance report.

Other Donor Programs:

The ten-year budget for the Bi-National Plan for Peru-Ecuador Border Area Development sought by the Peruvians and the Ecuadorians is \$3 billion. Currently, the two governments, together, plan to contribute \$100 million, while the donors will be asked to provide up to \$600 million in non-reimbursable resources. The International Financial Institutions will provide \$1.5 billion in loans and the private sector will be asked to provide up to \$800 million. The Bi-National Plan has received donor pledges of \$180 million at the first Consultative Group (CG) meeting held in March 2000. Contributions come from the governments of Japan, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Luxemburg, Italy and Finland.

As part of the peace accords, the Governments of Peru and Ecuador created a Bi-National Commission for Good Neighborliness. A Bi-National Executive Board and National Chapters in Peru and Ecuador were also established to coordinate the implementation of the Bi-National Plan. The Bi-National Fund for Peace and Development has been established to promote and administer non-reimbursable contributions from the international community, along with counterpart contributions from the Governments of Peru and Ecuador. This fund is managed by the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) to ensure transparency and accountability of donor and host government resources.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The GOP is the main partner for the Border program. The U.S. PVO CARE, which is the leading organization of the Consortia formed with U.S.-based International Resources Group (IRG), and the local NGOs IPEDEHP and SAIPE (Agricultural Service for Research and Economic Promotion), is the major implementing agency for the activities in the highlands and eastern jungle target areas of the border region.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas

Objective ID: 527-008

Approved: 2/25/2000

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: IR 7.1 Increased capacity of border communities to manage development process

Indicator: Number of local networks established to promote development

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	0
2000	4	4
2001	NA	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA

Source:

CARE-Piura project files

Indicator/Description:

District or provincial network headed by the local district or provincial municipality and formed with representatives of the central government institutions (e.g. health, education, transportation, social investments, etc.), NGOs and grass-root organizations. A local network is considered established if it formalizes its functions and develops a local strategic development plan, with clear objectives, roles of participating actors, budget and targets.

Comments:

Indicator was designed only for the pilot project carried out from June 1999 to November 2000. Two networks were established in FY 1999 and two others in FY 2000. The Ayabaca provincial network, the Suyo district network, the Jilili district network and the Sicchez district network.

Because this pilot activity has already ended in FY 2000, no targets have been established for FY 2001-2003.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas

Objective ID: 527-008

Approved: 2000-02-25

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Result Name: 7.2 Improved basic capacities for a healthy and productive life

Indicator: Number of community infrastructure projects completed

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	0
2000 (T)	46	52
2001	NA	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA

Source:

CARE-Piura project files

Indicator/Description:

Community infrastructure projects (school rehabilitation, roads, health posts, safe water systems, latrines, etc.) that have been implemented, completed and put into operation in target communities.

Comments:

Indicator was designed only for the pilot project carried out from June 1999 to November 2000. Because this pilot activity has already ended, no targets have been established for FY 2001-2003.

Community infrastructure projects were implemented with community and local institutions participation. Target was surpassed due to the leverage of funds with local governments, other donors and the Bi-National Fund for peace.

R4 Part III: Resource Request

Program Resource Level

In general, the Mission allocation of funds for the period FY 2001-2003 is fully consistent with USAID priorities for development countries and reflects careful targeting of the levels we were instructed to use for the R4 Request. FY 2001 levels conform to the OYB provided by LAC/SPO in January 2001; the FY 2002 request is based on the FY 2002 planning levels used in the Congressional Budget Justification; and the FY 2003 levels are presented, as requested, in two sets/scenarios: scenario A: DA/CS, INC and ESF straight-lined at the FY 2002 level; scenario B: DA/CS increased FY 2002 levels by 15%; INC/ESF – straight-lined at the FY 2002 level. Both scenarios present P.L. 480 Title II funding based on BHR recommended planning levels. However, FY 2003 levels for SO 4 and SO 6 exceed the appropriation controls provided by the LAC/Bureau as a result of its recommendations in the recent Mission Strategy review.

The Mission is requesting a total of \$424.3 million for the three years. This amount includes \$114.8 million of DA/CS, \$219.4 million in INC/ESF resources and \$90.0 million of P.L. 480 Title II. The amount of \$407.9 million will be managed by the Mission and \$16.3 million will be transferred to Global to support SO 3, SO 2 and SO 1.

Provided below is a description of the impact on our Strategic Objectives if FY 2002 and FY 2003 levels were reduced:

- Democratic Processes and Institutions Strengthened in Critical Areas (SO1): a cut in FY 2002 funds will seriously impede the Mission's ability to support ongoing democratic reform process in Peru. Although the post election scenario is yet to be played out completely, support to civil society organizations in the areas of electoral reform, promotion and protection of human rights, reform of the judiciary, decentralization/local government strengthening, political party development and reform of Congress are crucial. If FY 2002 resources are reduced our ability to strengthen local and national GOP institutions, including technical assistance and training to electoral bodies, and strengthening of justice sector institutions, will be much diminished. Similar effects will have a reduction in our FY 2003 levels; however, the impact is likely to be even greater due to the new opportunities that might arise as a result of potential successes achieved by the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) activities, which will end after FY 2002. SO1 is likely to capitalize on successes OTI will achieve in priority areas of civil-military relations, reform of Congress, support for a truth commission, decentralization and anti-corruption.
- Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor in Selected Economic Corridors (SO2): the \$5.92 million level for FY 2003, under scenario A will not be sufficient to assume Mission funding responsibility for a planned regional trade capacity building activity that would enhance Andean countries prospects for successful participation in the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), scheduled to begin in FY 2005. This anticipated five-year program is actually expected to get underway in FY 2002 with funding for the first year's design and startup activity from LAC/RSD/BBEG and the Mission assuming funding responsibility as of

FY 2003. Scenario A would preclude the Mission from even initiating this activity in FY 2002 with central funding because we would be unable to undertake its continuation in FY 2003 due to insufficient resources. However, scenario B would permit the Mission to fund this new activity at a planned expenditure level of \$1.5. Budget projections for the Poverty Alleviation and Reduction Activity include an extension of two years based on its success in generating increased employment and small business sales in economic corridors with high incidences of poverty and extreme poverty.

- Improved Health for Peruvians at High Risk (SO3): FY 2002 will be a transition year for SO3 with two projects ending and the design and initial implementation of the new five-year strategy in full swing. A decrease in FY 2002 and FY 2003 funds would seriously hamper the integration of project follow-on activities into the new strategy and limit the initiation of new interventions approved by the LAC/Bureau in the recent Mission strategy review.
- Strengthened Environmental Management to Address Priority Problems (SO4): SO4 has received an average budget reduction of 23% over the last five years and still the Mission has managed to shift resources, delay implementation of some activities and achieve most of its results. However, the FY 2001 22% reduction and the planned 14% cut in the FY 2002 and FY 2003 (scenario A) planning levels will not permit the Mission to continue in this manner. For this reason, and based on the decision made in the Strategy review to revise the CSP budget, the Mission requests an additional \$400,000 of CSD funds in FY 2003 and insists that the higher scenario be maintained to adhere to the decision taken in the recent Strategy review, thereby providing increased flexibility in meeting the \$5.0 million SO4 funding level to support all of its activities.
- Sustained Reduction of Illicit Drug Crops in Target Areas of Peru (SO5): as called for in the recently approved FY 2002-2006 Strategy, in order to achieve the objective of sustainable, reduced coca production to levels considered necessary and sufficient for national legal consumption and to consolidate the successes of the U.S. Government counter-narcotics strategy both in Peru and within the Andean Region, an increased level of resources as well as an extension of its current implementation time frame are necessary. Accordingly, funding levels for FY 2002 and FY 2003 are essential to achieve coca reduction targets, while the remaining mortgage will be critical in future years for program consolidation and sustainability.
- Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Targeted Rural Areas (SO6): as recommended by the A-AA/LAC the Mission is requesting an additional \$1.5 million in FY 2003 to expand the ongoing activities from the focused pilot project and to include the dissemination of the proven model more widely, thereby mounting a larger scale effort in basic education under a full SO.
- Improved Quality of Life of Peruvian along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas (SO7): the U.S. government committed to the provision of \$42.0 million to support the Bi-National Plan for both countries over the period 1999-2003. Resources allocated to the Mission in FY 1999 and FY 2000 comply with this commitment, however funding levels provided for FYs 2001, 2002 and 2003 represent considerable reduction of resources which will result in

significant delays in the creation of minimum conditions (provision of basic services to the population, strengthening the capacity of its organizations, including local governments, so they become the promoters of their own development) to establish the basis for sustainable development in the Peru-Ecuador area. For this reason it is imperative that the Mission receives an additional \$2.4 in FY 2003 to prevent the SO from scaling back the implementation of its activities.

Finally, depending on the availability of funds, the Mission will try to comply with Agency forward funding guidelines of 12-24 months. Nevertheless, due to the limited DA resources in FYs 2002 and 2003 in support of SO1, pipelines at the end of FY 2002 and FY 2003 represent less than six months. In spite of this situation, the Mission will be able to continue implementation of most of its critical SO1 interventions using ESF resources.

OE and Workforce

USAID/Peru has continued to scrutinize operating costs, strive for efficiencies, and seek innovative ways to do “more with less”. Mission program funding levels are projected from a base built on Fiscal Year 2000 levels and are expected to remain more-or-less constant. Workload associated with program execution will also remain virtually unchanged over the 3-year period covered in this R4. However, the cost of managing that workload will not remain constant. Inflation, even at a low rate, when compounded over the 3-year period will significantly reduce the buying power of operating expense dollars. Additionally, during fiscal years 2001 and 2002, the Mission will have significant one-time costs, which are related to a new office building on the Embassy compound. These “investments” will pay large dividends in the out years as a result of reduced cost of office rent, security guards, etc. However, future savings cannot lessen the heavy impact on fiscal year 2001 and, especially, fiscal year 2002 operating expense costs.

In an effort to partially counter the effect of inflation and keep staffing at a level which can reasonably be supported under the annual operating expense allowances, the Mission reduced on-board employees from 155 at the end of FY 1999 to 148 at the end of FY 2000. The 148 level is projected to remain stable through FY 2003.

Through effective management of the workforce and other steps to cut operating costs, the Mission reduced its estimated FY 2001, FY 2002, and FY 2003 budgets to \$5,920,800, \$6,298,000 and \$5,743,100, respectively. These levels are projected using an exchange rate of soles 3.50 to US\$1 in FY 2001, increasing to soles 4.1 to US\$1 in FY 2003. These rates are current best estimates. However, the changing of Peru’s Presidential Administration could have a significant effect on what actually happens with the value of the sol against the dollar. Significantly lower exchange rates would have the potential to increase costs by more than a quarter million dollars. Furthermore, these budget amounts do not provide any flexibility for larger-than-anticipated FSN salary increases or any significant unforeseen expenses such as long-term medical evacuations, special education allowances, unanticipated moves of USDH staff, etc. Additionally, there is no provision within this level for added cost which the Mission might incur in fulfilling its role as a regional business center providing services to USAID/Colombia and USAID/Ecuador.

Continued judicious use of funds will allow USAID/Peru to minimize annual cost increases. However, even superb management of resources will not allow straightlining of operating expense levels into FY 2002. If the Mission is forced to operate in FY 2002 at the \$5,920,800 level, it will be forced to do “less with less”. Eighty-six percent of the operating expense budget covers salaries and benefits, rent, entitlement travel, security services, and other non-discretionary items which are directly impacted by inflation. Therefore, straightlining amounts to a significant cut in the budget and will require staff reductions, which would have a direct and negative impact on program implementation. To continue operations in FY 2002 at the same program level and with the same implementation methodologies and modalities, will require an operating expense level estimated to be \$6,298,000. This increase of \$377,200 represents a modest 6.4 percent increase over FY 2001 estimates. Given that office furniture/equipment and computer hardware/software purchases for the new building will total more than \$500,000, the small increase from FY 2001 to FY 2002, shows that the Mission is fully absorbing the effects of inflation and affecting other cost savings.

Once the Mission clears the hurdle of Fiscal Year 2002, it will be able to operate with a slightly lower level of operating expense funds for FY 2003. The FY 2003 requirement is projected at \$5,743,100 – a drop of \$554,900 (8.8%) from FY 2002 request levels. This decrease assumes moderate FSN (Foreign Service National) salary increases (estimated at 10% per year which are mostly offset by expected exchange rate gains) and savings resulting from the move to a U.S. Government-owned office building which is currently under construction on the Embassy grounds. Total savings from the move – including office rent, vehicle costs, guard services, etc. – are more than \$600,000 per year (using FY 2000 costs as a base).

The overall increase in Operating Expenses from FY 2001 to FY 2002 totals 6.4 percent. Individual object classes (OC), which are projected to change by 5 percent or more include:

Object Class	Description	Increase/ Decrease	Reason For Change
21.0	Travel/Transportation Persons	(11.0%)	Reduced entitlement travel
22.0	Transportation of Things	39.9%	Increased post assignment freight cost; increased freight office furniture/equipment
23.0	Rent, Utilities, Misc	(12.7%)	Reduced office rent
25.2	Security Guards	6.9%	Contract cost increase
	Staff Training Contracts	(33.3%)	Reduction in staff training
25.4	Facilities Operation/Maint.	(7.0%)	Reduced office maintenance cost
31.0	Equipment Purchases	345.0%	Furniture/Equip/computers for new building

Overall Operating Expense cost from FY 2002 to FY 2003 drops by 8.8%. Individual object classes (OC), which are projected to change by 5 percent or more, include:

Object Class	Description	Increase/Decrease	Reason For Change
21.0	Travel/Transportation Persons	20.1%	Other operational travel cost increases
22.0	Transportation of Things	(34.5%)	Reduced post assignment and HL freight
31.0	Rent, Utilities, Misc.	(35.0%)	Reduced office rent and utilities
25.2	Security Guards	(10.8%)	Reduced cost of office guards
25.3	ICASS	114.1%	Office relocated to Embassy compound
31.0	Equipment Purchases	(53.3%)	Reduced purchases office furn/equip/ADP

While every effort has been made to provide viable and sound operating expense budget projections, we must be ever mindful of the factors, which could undercut all the careful calculations. Trends in the Host Country labor market weigh heavily on the cost of FSN staff and exchange rate fluctuations impact directly on all costs, which have to be paid locally. Another significant contingency which USAID/Peru faces, is the unknown impact which the infusion of Plan Colombia funds into Colombia and – to a lesser extent - Ecuador, will have on the Mission's operating expense cost. While the USAID/Colombia budget – especially the operating expense funds that have been provided under the supplemental appropriation – will cover costs incurred in Colombia and some costs that will be incurred in Peru, there are ancillary expenses such as certain travel costs, backup support in Peru for regional staff who are on extended TDY in Colombia or Ecuador, support of USAID/Colombia and USAID/Ecuador staff who are on TDY in Peru, etc., which will have to be borne by USAID/Peru. It is impossible to judge the magnitude of these costs until the total size, duration, composition, and implementation methodologies of the Plan Colombia program are more certain. However, it is prudent that we maintain an awareness that the ability of USAID/Peru to function effectively and efficiently within projected operating expense budget levels for fiscal years 2001 through 2003, is tied to USAID programs in the region and not just to changes in Peru.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: PERU						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4: Improved Environ	4,188		1,728		2,260	200
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,188	0	1,728	0	2,260	200

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: PERU						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4: Strengthened En	4,300		1,500		2,600	200
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,300	0	1,500	0	2,600	200

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request - Scenario A

COUNTRY: PERU						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4: Strengthened En	4,300		1,500		2,224	576
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,300	0	1,500	0	2,224	576

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Alternate Request - Scenario B

COUNTRY: PERU						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4: Strengthened En	4,945		1,845		2,224	876
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,945	0	1,845	0	2,224	876

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: PERU									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Improved Health, Including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations									
CSD	8,132	5,837				748	200	798	549
Other	0								
	8,132	5,837	0			748	200	798	549
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru									
CSD	150				150				
Other	0								
	150	0	0		150		0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	8,282	5,837	0		150	748	200	798	549
Total Other	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	8,282	5,837	0		150	748	200	798	549

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: PERU									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Improved Health for Peruvians at High Risk									
CSD	9,500	4,650		600		1,250	200	800	2,000
Other	0	0		0		0	0	0	0
	9,500	4,650	0	600		1,250	200	800	2,000
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	9,500	4,650	0	600		1,250	200	800	2,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	9,500	4,650	0	600		1,250	200	800	2,000

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request - Scenario A

COUNTRY: PERU									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Improved Health for Peruvians at High Risk									
CSD	9,500	5,650		600		1,250	200	800	1,000
Other	0								
	9,500	5,650	0	600		1,250	200	800	1,000
SO 4: Strengthened Environmental Management to Address Priority Problems									
CSD	400	400							
Other	0								
	400	400	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	9,900	6,050	0	600	0	1,250	200	800	1,000
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	9,900	6,050	0	600	0	1,250	200	800	1,000

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Alternate Request - Scenario B

COUNTRY: PERU									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Improved Health for Peruvians at High Risk									
CSD	10,925	7,075		600		1,250	200	800	1,000
Other	0								
	10,925	7,075	0	600	0	1,250	200	800	1,000
SO 4: Strengthened Environmental Management to Address Priority Problems									
CSD	400	400							
Other	0								
	400	400	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	11,325	7,475	0	600	0	1,250	200	800	1,000
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	11,325	7,475	0	600	0	1,250	200	800	1,000

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: PERU
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes															
Bilateral	2,054	3,000						0					3,000	3,147	1,907
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,054	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,147	1,907
SO 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor															
Bilateral	7,017	7,180	1,220	5,960										8,002	6,195
Field Spt	358	0												358	0
	7,375	7,180	1,220	5,960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,360	6,195
SO 3: Improved Health, Including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations															
Bilateral	17,936	16,807					8,875	5,637	1,547	748				24,216	10,527
Field Spt	2,147	5,793					5,593	200	0	0				6,369	1,571
	20,083	22,600	0	0	0	0	14,468	5,837	1,547	748		0	0	30,585	12,098
SO 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors															
Bilateral	7,681	4,081										4,081		5,892	5,870
Field Spt	0	107										107		0	107
	7,681	4,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,188	0	5,892	5,977
SO 5: Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru															
Bilateral	104	150									150			104	150
Field Spt	0	0									0			0	0
	104	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	104	150
SO 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas															
Bilateral	1,223	598			598									711	1,110
Field Spt	264	500			500									425	339
	1,487	1,098	0	0	1,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,136	1,449
SO 7: Other Activities in Support of Country Development Strategy															
Bilateral	81	235		235										195	121
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	81	235	0	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	121
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	36,096	32,051	1,220	6,195	598	0	8,875	5,637	1,547	748	150	4,081	3,000	42,267	25,880
Total Field Support	2,769	6,400	0	0	500	0	5,593	200	0	0	0	107	0	7,152	2,017
TOTAL PROGRAM	38,865	38,451	1,220	6,195	1,098	0	14,468	5,837	1,547	748	150	4,188	3,000	49,419	27,897

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	7,415
Democracy	3,000
HCD	1,098
PHN	22,750
Environment	4,188
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	29,071
CSD Program Total	9,380
TOTAL	38,451

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Peru
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Democratic Processes and Institutions Strengthened in Critical Areas															
Bilateral	1,907	2,526						0					2,526	3,137	1,296
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,907	2,526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,526	3,137	1,296
SO 2: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor in Selected Economic Corridors															
Bilateral	6,195	5,740	1,200	4,540										6,193	5,742
Field Spt	0	180		180										180	0
	6,195	5,920	1,200	4,720	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,373	5,742
SO 3: Improved health for Peruvians at High Risk															
Bilateral	10,527	20,100					10,800	5,050	3,000	1,250				18,799	11,828
Field Spt	1,571	3,400					3,200	200						4,100	871
	12,098	23,500	0	0	0	0	14,000	5,250	3,000	1,250		0	0	22,899	12,699
SO 4: Strengthened Environmental Management to Address Priority Problem:															
Bilateral	5,870	4,000										4,000		5,861	4,009
Field Spt	107	300										300		200	207
	5,977	4,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,300	0	6,061	4,216
SO 5: Sustained Reduction of Illicit Drug Crops in Target Areas of Peru															
Bilateral	150	0												150	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	150	0
SO 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Targeted Rural Areas															
Bilateral	1,110	1,000			1,000									1,187	923
Field Spt	339	0												339	0
	1,449	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,526	923
SO 7: Other Activities in Support of Country Development Strategy															
Bilateral	121	0		0										121	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	121	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	25,880	33,366	1,200	4,540	1,000	0	10,800	5,050	3,000	1,250		4,000	2,526	35,448	23,798
Total Field Support	2,017	3,880	0	180	0	0	3,200	200	0	0		300	0	4,819	1,078
TOTAL PROGRAM	27,897	37,246	1,200	4,720	1,000	0	14,000	5,250	3,000	1,250		4,300	2,526	40,267	24,876

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	5,920
Democracy	2,526
HCD	1,000
PHN	23,500
Environment	4,300
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	26,746
CSD Program Total	10,500
TOTAL	37,246

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Peru
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: "A"

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Democratic Processes and Institutions Strengthened in Critical Areas															
Bilateral	1,296	2,526						0					2,526	2,850	972
Field Spt		0													0
	1,296	2,526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,526	2,850	972
SO 2: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor in Selected Economic Corridors															
Bilateral	5,742	5,680	1,200	4,480										6,122	5,300
Field Spt		240		240										240	0
	5,742	5,920	1,200	4,720	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,362	5,300
SO 3: Improved health for Peruvians at High Risk															
Bilateral	11,828	20,100					10,800	5,050	3,000	1,250				23,209	8,719
Field Spt	871	3,400					3,200	200						3,500	771
	12,699	23,500	0	0	0	0	14,000	5,250	3,000	1,250		0	0	26,709	9,490
SO 4: Strengthened Environmental Management to Address Priority Problem:															
Bilateral	4,009	4,400						400				4,000		5,213	3,196
Field Spt	207	300										300		300	207
	4,216	4,700	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0		4,300	0	5,513	3,403
SO 5: Sustained Reduction of Illicit Drug Crops in Target Areas of Peru															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Targeted Rural Areas															
Bilateral	923	2,500			2,500									2,078	1,345
Field Spt		0													0
	923	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,078	1,345
SO 7: Other Activities in Support of Country Development Strategy															
Bilateral		0		0											0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	23,798	35,206	1,200	4,480	2,500	0	10,800	5,450	3,000	1,250		4,000	2,526	39,472	19,532
Total Field Support	1,078	3,940	0	240	0	0	3,200	200	0	0		300	0	4,040	978
TOTAL PROGRAM	24,876	39,146	1,200	4,720	2,500	0	14,000	5,650	3,000	1,250		4,300	2,526	43,512	20,510

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	5,920
Democracy	2,526
HCD	2,500
PHN	23,900
Environment	4,300
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	26,746
CSD Program Total	12,400
TOTAL	39,146

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: "B"

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
SO 1: Democratic Processes and Institutions Strengthened in Critical Areas															
Bilateral	1,296	2,905						0					2,905	3,050	1,151
Field Spt		0													0
	1,296	2,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,905	3,050	1,151
SO 2: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor in Selected Economic Corridors															
Bilateral	5,742	6,568	1,200	5,368										7,322	4,988
Field Spt		240		240										240	0
	5,742	6,808	1,200	5,608	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	7,562	4,988
SO 3: Improved health for Peruvians at High Risk															
Bilateral	11,828	23,475					12,750	6,475	3,000	1,250				25,109	10,194
Field Spt	871	3,550					3,350	200	0	0				3,550	871
	12,699	27,025	0	0	0	0	16,100	6,675	3,000	1,250		0	0	28,659	11,065
SO 4: Strengthened Environmental Management to Address Priority Problem:															
Bilateral	4,009	5,045						400				4,645		5,213	3,841
Field Spt	207	300										300		300	207
	4,216	5,345	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0		4,945	0	5,513	4,048
SO 5: Sustained Reduction of Illicit Drug Crops in Target Areas of Peru															
Bilateral															
Field Spt															
SO 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Targeted Rural Areas															
Bilateral	923	2,500			2,500									2,078	1,345
Field Spt		0													0
	923	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,078	1,345
SO 7: Other Activities in Support of Country Development Strategy															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	23,798	40,493	1,200	5,368	2,500	0	12,750	6,875	3,000	1,250		4,645	2,905	42,772	21,519
Total Field Support	1,078	4,090	0	240	0	0	3,350	200	0	0		300	0	4,090	1,078
TOTAL PROGRAM	24,876	44,583	1,200	5,608	2,500	0	16,100	7,075	3,000	1,250		4,945	2,905	46,862	22,597

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	6,808
Democracy	2,905
HCD	2,500
PHN	27,425
Environment	4,945
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	30,758
CSD Program Total	13,825
TOTAL	44,583

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Peru
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes															
Bilateral	61	5,100						0					5,100	5,161	0
Field Spt		2,100											2,100	2,100	0
	61	7,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,200	7,261	0
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru															
Bilateral	36,202	25,750		18,025								1,545	6,180	35,000	26,952
Field Spt	0	0		0											0
	36,202	25,750	0	18,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,545	6,180	35,000	26,952
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral	5,500	3,488	140	628	453	174		628				419	1,046	2,835	6,153
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0									0
	5,500	3,488	140	628	453	174	0	628	0	0	0	419	1,046	2,835	6,153
TOTAL PROGRAM															
Total Bilateral	41,763	34,338	140	18,653	453	174	0	628	0	0	0	1,964	12,326	42,996	33,105
Total Field Support	0	2,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100	2,100	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	41,763	36,438	140	18,653	453	174	0	628	0	0	0	1,964	14,426	45,096	33,105

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	18,793
Democracy	14,426
HCD	627
PHN	628
Environment	1,964
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	
CSD Program Total	
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Peru
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Democratic Processes and Institutions Strengthened in Critical Areas															
Bilateral		10,000						0					10,000	5,000	5,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	10,000	5,000	5,000
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5: Sustained Reduction of Illicit Drug Crops in Target Areas of Peru															
Bilateral	26,952	79,000		57,000				0				10,000	12,000	65,000	40,952
Field Spt		0													0
	26,952	79,000	0	57,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		10,000	12,000	65,000	40,952
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral	6,153	2,500	100	450	325	125		450				300	750	4,415	4,238
Field Spt		0													0
	6,153	2,500	100	450	325	125	0	450	0	0		300	750	4,415	4,238
TOTAL PROGRAM															
Total Bilateral	33,105	91,500	100	57,450	325	125	0	450	0	0		10,300	22,750	74,415	50,190
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	33,105	91,500	100	57,450	325	125	0	450	0	0		10,300	22,750	74,415	50,190

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	57,550
Democracy	22,750
HCD	450
PHN	450
Environment	10,300
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: "A"

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Democratic Processes and Institutions Strengthened in Critical Areas															
Bilateral	5,000	10,000						0					10,000	8,000	7,000
Field Spt		0													0
	5,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	8,000	7,000
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Sustained Reduction of Illicit Drug Crops in Target Areas of Peru															
Bilateral	40,952	79,000		57,000								10,000	12,000	75,000	44,952
Field Spt		0													0
	40,952	79,000	0	57,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	12,000	75,000	44,952
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral	4,238	2,500	100	450	325	125		450				300	750	4,583	2,155
Field Spt		0													0
	4,238	2,500	100	450	325	125	0	450	0	0	0	300	750	4,583	2,155
TOTAL PROGRAM															
Total Bilateral	50,190	91,500	100	57,450	325	125	0	450	0	0	0	10,300	22,750	87,583	54,107
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	50,190	91,500	100	57,450	325	125	0	450	0	0	0	10,300	22,750	87,583	54,107

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	57,550
Democracy	22,750
HCD	450
PHN	450
Environment	10,300
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: "B"

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
SO 1: Democratic Processes and Institutions Strengthened in Critical Areas															
Bilateral	5,000	10,000						0					10,000	8,000	7,000
Field Spt		0													0
	5,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	8,000	7,000
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Sustained Reduction of Illicit Drug Crops in Target Areas of Peru															
Bilateral	40,952	79,000		57,000								10,000	12,000	75,000	44,952
Field Spt		0													0
	40,952	79,000	0	57,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	12,000	75,000	44,952
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral	4,238	2,500	100	450	325	125		450				300	750	4,583	2,155
Field Spt		0													0
	4,238	2,500	100	450	325	125	0	450	0	0	0	300	750	4,583	2,155
TOTAL PROGRAM															
Total Bilateral	50,190	91,500	100	57,450	325	125	0	450	0	0	0	10,300	22,750	87,583	54,107
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	50,190	91,500	100	57,450	325	125	0	450	0	0	0	10,300	22,750	87,583	54,107

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	57,550
Democracy	22,750
HCD	450
PHN	450
Environment	10,300
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Peru
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1:															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor															
Bilateral		30,000		30,000										30,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	30,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	30,000	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	30,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	30,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	30,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	30,000	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	30,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Peru
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1:															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor in Selected Economic Corridors															
Bilateral		35,000		35,000										35,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	35,000	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	35,000	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	35,000	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	35,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	35,000	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	35,000	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	35,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Peru
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario: "A"

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1:															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor in Selected Economic Corridors															
Bilateral		25,000		25,000										25,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	25,000	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	25,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	25,000	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	25,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country: Peru
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario: "B"

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
SO 1:															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor in Selected Economic Corridors															
Bilateral		25,000		25,000										25,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	25,000	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	25,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	25,000	0

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	25,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased incomes of the poor															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7: Other activities in support of country development strategy															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased incomes of the poort															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: Other activities in support of country development strategy															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
SO 1: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased incomes of the poort															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7: Other activities in support of country development strategy															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased incomes of the poort															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7: Other activities in support of country development strategy															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEED
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased incomes of the poor															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: Other activities in support of country development strategy															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEED
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased incomes of the poor															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: Other activities in support of country development strategy															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: AEED
 Scenario:

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
SO 1: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased incomes of the poor															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: Other activities in support of country development strategy															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEED
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased incomes of the poor															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved environmental management of targeted sectors															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Expanded opportunities for girls' quality basic education in target areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: Other activities in support of country development strategy															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/Peru End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1	2			9	4	2	1	1	1		9	18
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1							1	1.5	2	6	2	0.5		12	13
Other FSN/TCN	1	2	1	1	1			6	6	21	37	3			67	73
Subtotal	4	4	3	2	3	0	0	16	12.5	25	45	6	1.5	0	90	106
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1	1		2			4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	5	7	10	4	9	1.5	1.5	38							0	38
Subtotal	5	8	11	4	11	1.5	1.5	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Total Direct Workforce	9	12	14	6	14	1.5	1.5	58	12.5	25	45	6	1.5	0	90	148
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	12	14	6	14	1.5	1.5	58	12.5	25	45	6	1.5	0	90	148

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/Peru End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1	2			9	4	2	1	1	1		9	18
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1							1	1.5	2	6	2	0.5		12	13
Other FSN/TCN	1	2	1	1	1			6	6	21	37	3			67	73
Subtotal	4	4	3	2	3	0	0	16	12.5	25	45	6	1.5	0	90	106
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1	1		2			4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	5	7	10	4	9	1.5	1.5	38							0	38
Subtotal	5	8	11	4	11	1.5	1.5	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Total Direct Workforce	9	12	14	6	14	1.5	1.5	58	12.5	25	45	6	1.5	0	90	148
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	12	14	6	14	1.5	1.5	58	12.5	25	45	6	1.5	0	90	148

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/Peru End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1	2			9	4	2	1	1	1		9	18
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1							1	1.5	2	6	2	0.5		12	13
Other FSN/TCN	1	2	1	1	1			6	6	21	37	3			67	73
Subtotal	4	4	3	2	3	0	0	16	12.5	25	45	6	1.5	0	90	106
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1	1		2			4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	5	7	10	4	9	1.5	1.5	38							0	38
Subtotal	5	8	11	4	11	1.5	1.5	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Total Direct Workforce	9	12	14	6	14	1.5	1.5	58	12.5	25	45	6	1.5	0	90	148
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	12	14	6	14	1.5	1.5	58	12.5	25	45	6	1.5	0	90	148

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission: USAID/Peru

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02				
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	2	2	2	2
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	2	2	2	2
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	3	3	3	3
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12	2	2	2	2
Food for Peace - 15	1	1	1	1
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75	1	1	1	1
Health/Pop. - 50	2	2	2	2
Education - 60				
Total	18	18	18	18

GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.
RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.
 remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/PERU													
Org. No: OE 25527		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	443.0		443.0	430.2		430.2	431.6		431.6	518.7		518.7
	Subtotal OC 11.1	443.0	0.0	443.0	430.2	0.0	430.2	431.6	0.0	431.6	518.7	0.0	518.7
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
11.5	FNDH	30.0		30.0	28.0		28.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	30.0	0.0	30.0	28.0	0.0	28.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	30.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	152.4		152.4	130.6		130.6	137.8		137.8	137.8		137.8
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	1,405.1		1,405.1	1,472.8		1,472.8	1,490.4		1,490.4	1,782.0		1,782.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	1,557.5	0.0	1,557.5	1,603.4	0.0	1,603.4	1,628.2	0.0	1,628.2	1,919.8	0.0	1,919.8
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	278.7		278.7	255.5		255.5	272.8		272.8	272.8		272.8
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	61.8		61.8	63.8		63.8	65.7		65.7	65.7		65.7
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	19.6		19.6	17.1		17.1	13.8		13.8	13.8		13.8
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	39.3		39.3	35.2		35.2	34.9		34.9	40.9		40.9
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	106.5		106.5	103.6		103.6	102.6		102.6	118.8		118.8
12.1	US PSC Benefits	7.7		7.7	4.3		4.3	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	128.2		128.2	134.0		134.0	135.1		135.1	160.6		160.6
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	456.3		456.3	456.7		456.7	453.6		453.6	502.3		502.3
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	1,098.1	0.0	1,098.1	1,070.2	0.0	1,070.2	1,083.0	0.0	1,083.0	1,179.4	0.0	1,179.4
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/PERU													
Org. No:	OE 25527	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	46.8		46.8	50.0		50.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	36.3		36.3	27.0		27.0	19.6		19.6	19.6		19.6
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	37.3		37.3	45.2		45.2	41.5		41.5	41.5		41.5
21.0	R & R Travel	38.8		38.8	18.6		18.6	26.0		26.0	26.0		26.0
21.0	Education Travel	13.5		13.5	13.4		13.4	13.4		13.4	13.4		13.4
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	42.0		42.0	42.0		42.0	42.0		42.0	54.0		54.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	36.0		36.0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	87.0		87.0	87.0		87.0	106.0		106.0	106.0		106.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	342.7	0.0	342.7	324.2	0.0	324.2	389.5	0.0	389.5	413.5	0.0	413.5
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	109.0		109.0	152.9		152.9	74.6		74.6	74.6		74.6
22.0	Home Leave Freight	85.4		85.4	110.9		110.9	77.3		77.3	77.3		77.3
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	13.9		13.9	23.3		23.3	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	18.2		18.2	29.8		29.8	31.8		31.8	31.8		31.8
	Subtotal OC 22.0	226.5	0.0	226.5	316.9	0.0	316.9	207.7	0.0	207.7	207.7	0.0	207.7
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	505.2		505.2	337.4		337.4	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	43.1		43.1	43.3		43.3	44.6		44.6	44.6		44.6
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	557.7		557.7	546.0		546.0	558.0		558.0	558.0		558.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/PERU												
Org. No: OE 25527												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	1,106.0	0.0	1,106.0	926.7	0.0	926.7	602.6	0.0	602.6	602.6	0.0	602.6
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	42.0		42.0	45.1		45.1	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	96.0		96.0	105.3		105.3	115.8		115.8	115.8		115.8
23.3 Telephone Costs	36.9		36.9	40.5		40.5	44.5		44.5	44.5		44.5
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1
23.3 Courier Services	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2
Subtotal OC 23.3	180.2	0.0	180.2	196.2	0.0	196.2	165.6	0.0	165.6	165.6	0.0	165.6
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	131.7		131.7	138.6		138.6	68.0		68.0	68.0		68.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	114.0		114.0	125.2		125.2	140.4		140.4	140.4		140.4
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	50.8		50.8	42.5		42.5	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	77.5		77.5	85.0		85.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
25.2 Staff training contracts	75.0		75.0	50.0		50.0	85.0		85.0	100.0		100.0
25.2 IT related contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	450.8	0.0	450.8	443.1	0.0	443.1	395.2	0.0	395.2	410.2	0.0	410.2

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/PERU												
Org. No: OE 25527												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3 ICASS	153.3		153.3	154.0		154.0	329.7		329.7	329.7		329.7
25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.3	153.3	0.0	153.3	154.0	0.0	154.0	329.7	0.0	329.7	329.7	0.0	329.7
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4 Office building Maintenance	3.0		3.0	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1
25.4 Residential Building Maintenance	24.0		24.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
Subtotal OC 25.4	27.0	0.0	27.0	25.1	0.0	25.1	25.1	0.0	25.1	25.1	0.0	25.1
25.6 Medical Care	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
Subtotal OC 25.6	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7 IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0
25.7 Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0
25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
Subtotal OC 25.7	53.0	0.0	53.0	53.0	0.0	53.0	53.0	0.0	53.0	53.0	0.0	53.0
25.8 Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0 Supplies and materials	106.5		106.5	106.5		106.5	106.5		106.5	106.5		106.5
Subtotal OC 26.0	106.5	0.0	106.5	106.5	0.0	106.5	106.5	0.0	106.5	106.5	0.0	106.5
31.0 Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	32.9		32.9	70.1		70.1	73.4		73.4	73.4		73.4
31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	12.3		12.3	117.4		117.4	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
31.0 Purchase of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	70.0		70.0	70.0		70.0
31.0 Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0 IT Hardware purchases	79.0		79.0	358.0		358.0	112.0		112.0	112.0		112.0
31.0 IT Software purchases	12.0		12.0	65.0		65.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
Subtotal OC 31.0	136.2	0.0	136.2	610.5	0.0	610.5	285.4	0.0	285.4	285.4	0.0	285.4
32.0 Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/PERU												
Org. No: OE 25527												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	5,920.8	0.0	5,930.8	6,298.0	0.0	6,298.0	5,743.1	0.0	5,743.1	6,257.2	0.0	6,257.2

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>2,864.1</u>		<u>2,923.9</u>		<u>2,868.5</u>		<u>3,343.6</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>3.5</u>	_____	<u>3.8</u>	_____	<u>4.1</u>	_____	4.1

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 167.5 169.2 170.0

Organization: USAID/PERU

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	167.5	65.8	233.3	169.2	66.5	235.7	170.0	66.9	236.9
Withdrawals	167.5	65.8	233.3	169.2	66.5	235.7	170.0	66.9	236.9

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

3.5

3.8

4.1

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/PERU													
Org. No: CO-25527													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	38.2		38.2	34.8		34.8	34.9		34.9	41.9		41.9
	Subtotal OC 11.1	38.2	0.0	38.2	34.8	0.0	34.8	34.9	0.0	34.9	41.9	0.0	41.9
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
11.5	FNDH	3.8		3.8	3.8		3.8	3.8		3.8	3.8		3.8
	Subtotal OC 11.5	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.8
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	25.8		25.8	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	560.6		560.6	601.0		601.0	609.0		609.0	728.0		728.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	586.4	0.0	586.4	601.0	0.0	601.0	609.0	0.0	609.0	728.0	0.0	728.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	43.5		43.5	53.5		53.5	43.8		43.8	43.8		43.8
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	6.0		6.0	5.7		5.7	6.2		6.2	6.2		6.2
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	2.6		2.6	0.7		0.7	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	3.4		3.4	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.7		3.7
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	9.7		9.7	8.1		8.1	8.3		8.3	9.5		9.5
12.1	US PSC Benefits	3.5		3.5	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	50.5		50.5	54.0		54.0	54.7		54.7	65.0		65.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	155.5		155.5	161.0		161.0	157.2		157.2	176.9		176.9
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	274.7	0.0	274.7	286.1	0.0	286.1	273.3	0.0	273.3	305.1	0.0	305.1
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/PERU		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: CO-25527		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars		
OC		TF			TF			TF			TF		
		Total			Total			Total			Total		
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	5.5		5.5	7.5		7.5	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	16.9		16.9	3.8		3.8	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	4.0		4.0	2.6		2.6	9.7		9.7	9.7		9.7
21.0	R & R Travel	1.8		1.8	3.7		3.7	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Education Travel	2.3		2.3	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3	8.1		8.1
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6	5.4		5.4
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	34.8		34.8	43.5		43.5	53.0		53.0	53.0		53.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	77.8	0.0	77.8	73.6	0.0	73.6	90.2	0.0	90.2	93.8	0.0	93.8
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	20.5		20.5	19.3		19.3	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	3.8		3.8	2.4		2.4	10.8		10.8	10.8		10.8
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	1.9		1.9	3.5		3.5	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	2.7		2.7	4.4		4.4	4.8		4.8	4.8		4.8
	Subtotal OC 22.0	28.9	0.0	28.9	29.6	0.0	29.6	19.2	0.0	19.2	19.2	0.0	19.2
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	75.8		75.8	50.6		50.6	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	6.4		6.4	6.5		6.5	6.7		6.7	6.7		6.7
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	55.5		55.5	54.5		54.5	54.8		54.8	54.8		54.8

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/PERU												
Org. No: CO-25527												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	137.7	0.0	137.7	111.6	0.0	111.6	61.5	0.0	61.5	61.5	0.0	61.5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	6.3		6.3	6.8		6.8	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	10.0		10.0	11.7		11.7	12.9		12.9	12.9		12.9
23.3 Telephone Costs	5.5		5.5	6.1		6.1	6.6		6.6	6.6		6.6
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
23.3 Courier Services	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
Subtotal OC 23.3	22.6	0.0	22.6	25.4	0.0	25.4	20.3	0.0	20.3	20.3	0.0	20.3
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	19.8		19.8	20.8		20.8	9.9		9.9	9.9		9.9
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	12.5		12.5	13.8		13.8	15.4		15.4	15.4		15.4
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	11.1		11.1	12.3		12.3	14.5		14.5	14.5		14.5
25.2 Staff training contracts	11.3		11.3	7.5		7.5	12.8		12.8	15.0		15.0
25.2 IT related contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	54.7	0.0	54.7	54.4	0.0	54.4	52.6	0.0	52.6	54.8	0.0	54.8

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/PERU													
Org. No: CO-25527													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	22.9		22.9	23.1		23.1	49.4		49.4	49.4		49.4
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	22.9	0.0	22.9	23.1	0.0	23.1	49.4	0.0	49.4	49.4	0.0	49.4
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	3.6		3.6	3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3
	Subtotal OC 25.4	3.6	0.0	3.6	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.3
25.6	Medical Care	2.0			2.0			2.0			2.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.6	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6
25.7	Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
	Subtotal OC 25.7	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	15.2		15.2	15.2		15.2	15.2		15.2	15.2		15.2
	Subtotal OC 26.0	15.2	0.0	15.2	15.2	0.0	15.2	15.2	0.0	15.2	15.2	0.0	15.2
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	3.6		3.6	7.7		7.7	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	1.8		1.8	17.6		17.6	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	10.5		10.5	10.5		10.5
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	11.9		11.9	53.7		53.7	16.8		16.8	16.8		16.8
31.0	IT Software purchases	1.8		1.8	9.8		9.8	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	19.1	0.0	19.1	88.8	0.0	88.8	39.8	0.0	39.8	39.8	0.0	39.8
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/PERU												
Org. No: CO-25527												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	1,295.5	0.0	1,295.5	1,360.7	0.0	1,360.7	1,280.5	0.0	1,280.5	1,444.1	0.0	1,444.1

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>843.5</u>		<u>890.4</u>		<u>890.5</u>	
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>3.5</u>	_____	<u>3.8</u>	_____	<u>4.1</u>	_____

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

53.9

57.1

57.8

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO2 "Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor in Selected							
	Segir IQC Microfinance	High	5 years	180		240	
	RSD/BBEG Support FTAA Regional Economic	Medium-High	1 year		1,000		
	SUB TOTAL SO2			180	1,000	240	-
SO3 "Improved Health for Peruvians at High Risk"							
	POPULATION						
	936-3057 Contraceptives	High	5 years	1,500		1,500	
	936-3078 The Policy Project & Follow On	Medium	3 years	300		300	
	936-3083 Measure	High	5 years	400		400	
	936-3086 Frontiers	Medium	3 years	400		400	
	936-3096 CHANGE	High	3 years	600		600	
	SUB TOTAL POPULATION			3,200	-	3,200	-
	CHILD SURVIVAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES						
	936-5974.13 Partnerships for Health Reform	Medium-High	5 years	200		200	
	SUB TOTAL CHILD SURVIVAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES			200	-	200	-
	SUB TOTAL SO3			3,400	-	3,400	-
SO4 "Strengthened Environmental Management to Address Priority							
	Parks in Peril	High	5 years	300		300	
	SUB TOTAL SO4			300	-	300	-
GRAND TOTAL.....				3,880	1,000	3,940	-

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

rsw/r401/fdsup00.xls - 11/30/99

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/PERU		THIS ICASS TABLE IS TO BE COMPLETED ONLY BY SERVICE PROVIDERS. USAID/PERU IS NOT A SERVICE PROVIDER											
Org. No: ICASS-25527		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

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Org. No: ICASS-25527		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

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Org. No: ICASS-25527		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/PERU			THIS ICASS TABLE IS TO BE COMPLETED ONLY BY SERVICE PROVIDERS. USAID/PERU IS NOT A SERVICE PROVIDER											
Org. No: ICASS-25527			FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care													
	Subtotal OC 25.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/PERU

Org. No: ICASS-25527

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[illegible]

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
Total Centrally Funded Costs
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

**Washington Offices/Bureaus
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau:

OC	Object Class Code Title	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
11.8	Special personal services payments				
	U.S. PSCs				
	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries				
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits				
	U.S. PSCs - Benefits				
	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits				
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				
	Training Travel				
	Operational Travel				
	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel				
	Site Visits - Mission Personnel				
	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats				
	Assessment Travel				
	Impact Evaluation Travel				
	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)				
	Recruitment Travel				
	Other Operational Travel				
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charge:				
	Commercial Time Sharing				
	Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charges				
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction				
	Subscriptions & Publications				
	Other Printing and Reproduction				
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services				
	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations				
	Management & Professional Support Services				
	Engineering & Technical Services				
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services				
	Non-Federal Audits				
	Grievances/Investigations				
	Manpower Contracts				
	Staff training contracts				
	Other Miscellaneous Services				
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts				
	DCAA Audits				
	HHS Audits				
	All Other Federal Audits				
	Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts				
	All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies				
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage				
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)				
26.0	Supplies and Materials				
31.0	Equipment				
	IT Software Purchases				
	IT Hardware Purchases				
	Other Equipment Purchases				
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Budget		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

Component One: New Activities

SO 1: Some new interventions are expected to be implemented in FY 2001 and FY 2002 under the PARTICIPE Project or an amendment to it. A new Activity Design is also planned either in late FY 2001 or early FY 2002 to conduct new interventions in democracy. In any case, it is expected that all will fall under the Categorical Exclusion Determination.

SO 2: The Microfinance Services Activity is in its final design phase. All their interventions will qualify for Categorical Exclusion. Title II PAAs for FY 2001 and the new DAPs for the period FY 2002 – FY 2008 will include the same type of activities that are now being implemented; thus no substantial changes are anticipated. IEEs for new DAPs will include compliance reports and will identify required mitigation measures.

SO 3: The new strategic plan is not considering activities that will require other than a Categorical Exclusion. No new SHIP health center construction is planned for 2000-2001.

SO 4: The new strategic plan is proposing two new activities: Increased Environmental Demand and Awareness (IDEA), which will qualify for a Categorical Exclusion; and Strengthened Integrated System for Environmental Management (SISEM), which may fund some environmental technology demonstrations. IEEs will be prepared for these and, if necessary, appropriate mitigation measures will be recommended.

SpO 5: New activities different than those in progress are not planned for the upcoming two years.

SpO 6: No new reviews are anticipated for the upcoming two years.

SpO 7: If it is determined that some small-scale infrastructure interventions may impact on the environment, a supplemental IEE will be prepared and submitted to LAC.

Component Two: Environmental Compliance of Ongoing Activities

All Mission activities are being implemented in compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. There are no outstanding issues with regard to 22 CFR 216 requirements.

SO 1: All on-going interventions fall under the PARTICIPE Activity, which has a Categorical Exclusion Determination.

SO 2: All Title II Cooperating Sponsors are complying with environmental evaluation and monitoring procedures established in approved IEEs. Updated Environmental Status Reports following USAID guidelines have been included in FY 2001 program documentation. The MSP Project is entering into its final year with no changes warranting an IEE amendment. All interventions under the Poverty Reduction and Alleviation (PRA) Activity, institutional strengthening, studies, training and technical assistance, qualify for Categorical Exclusion

SO 3: All interventions qualify for Categorical Exclusions, with the exception of limited health center construction/remodeling and health center operations under the SHIP Project. In these cases, mitigation recommendations developed by the Project's Environmental Evaluation and Ministry of Health regulations for medical waste disposal are being followed.

SO 4: Initial environmental examinations were conducted for all pilot demonstration projects. Where mitigation measures were recommended, implementing agencies and contractors monitored their adoption.

SpO 5: CONTRADROGAS continues applying the environmental review and monitoring procedures established to comply with USAID requirements. All 12 GOP and private implementing entities are being regularly monitored to ensure effective implementation of their environmental plans. Regional Offices environmental compliance reports are being submitted regularly to CONTRADROGAS and shared with USAID's ADP Team. In response to some concerns, a study has been programmed to address the potential impact of improved roads on facilitating access to tropical forests.

SpO 6: All interventions qualify for Categorical Exclusion.

SpO 7: The FRONTERA Activity has complied with the mitigation measures established in the Threshold Decision. The IEE and Threshold Decision for the BORDER Activity provide for minor mitigation measures for community level infrastructure construction. Prior to initiating these activities, the implementing agency will develop environmental guidelines and an evaluation and monitoring plan.

Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change

USAID/Peru has four Activities (in SO4 and SpO5) that contribute directly to the Climate Change Initiative (CCI). Under SO4, Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors, the Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystems Conservation and Management (BIOFOR) Activity contributes nearly 100% of its effort toward CCI, while the Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management (SENREM) Activity provides both policy support and site-based interventions in support of CCI. Under SpO5, Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas of Peru, the licit economic activities of the Alternative Development Program contribute to CCI by providing technical and financial support for improved agriculture and environmental awareness activities. We are only reporting on indicators for which we have applicable data.

I. Increased Participation in the UNFCCC (Result 1)

A. Policy Advances Supporting the UNFCCC (Table 1.1)

No concrete policy advances can be claimed.

B. Increased Capacity to Meet Requirements of the UNFCCC (Table 1.2)

BIOFOR provided financial support, including travel costs, for one member of the GOP delegation to participate in the Sixth Conference of the Parties (COP6) of the UNFCCC.

II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resource Management (Result 2)

A. Land Use/Forest Management Activities (Table 2.1)

Through four, competitively awarded pilot projects in different areas of Peru, SENREM has made contributions to improved land and natural resource management. These activities did not receive FY 2000 funds but were ongoing during FY 2000. These consist of:

- Enriching Forests on alluvial soils in the Peruvian Amazon--\$108,000;
- Recovery and sustained production of dry forests on the northern Peruvian coast-- \$125,000;
- Conserving the biodiversity of the medicinal shrub “Una de Gato” and recovery of degraded soils using sustainable agroforestry systems in the Peruvian Amazon--\$94,000; and
- Developing technologies to reclaim high mountain pastures despoiled through mining-- \$150,000.

In addition, BIOFOR has six new pilot activities which should lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions from land use, forestry and natural resource management activities. All of these received funding in FY 2000. These include:

- The installation of agroforestry systems in degraded soils adjacent to the Tingo Maria National Park, \$68,500;
- Community agroforestry in Alto Pendencia of Huanuco Department, \$77,000;

- Installation of agroforestry systems in eight communities in the buffer zone of Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, \$64,000;
- Recovery and Management of Pastures on 2,500 has of natural valley pastures in the Department of Ancash, \$100,000;
- Increase the value of Brazil Nut trees in the Department of Madre de Dios through the improvement of harvesting techniques, \$95,650; and
- Recovery and conservation of natural resources in a protected forest in San Martin Department, \$80,500.

The Alternative Development Program has three major interventions that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities. These received funding during FY 2000 and consist of:

- Implementation of shaded coffee and cacao production programs designed not only to increase quality of both crops, but to promote reforestation of degraded illicit coca production areas, \$3,350,000.
- Installation of a community-based Agroforestry System to improve the economic development and the natural resource conservation of the Peruvian Amazon basin (Aguaytia, Pichis and Apurimac River Valleys), \$75,250.
- Initiating a pilot Forestry Management Program in two native communities (San Pedro de Pichanaz and Santa Rosa de Chivis) in the Pichis Valley, \$72,370.

B. Policy Advances (Table 2.3).

Technical assistance was provided to the GOP through a BIOFOR sub-contract with the Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (IIAP) to continue ecological economic zoning in the Department of Madre de Dios. BIOFOR provided technical assistance and support for workshops for the participatory development of a Master Plan for the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve in Loreto, and provided funding to WWF for the development of a forest product certification process in Peru. BIOFOR also contributed through Conservation International to planning for a biodiversity corridor running from Peru's south central jungle (Vilcabamba) through Manu and Bahuaja-Sonene National Parks in Peru to Madidi and Amboro National Parks in Bolivia. BIOFOR assisted INRENA with the development of a new Forest Law and is now providing some assistance to INRENA on regulations for the new Law.

C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged (Table 2.4)

BIOFOR leveraged approximately \$90,000 combined total from The Nature Conservancy, the Spanish Cooperation Agency, and the Dutch Cooperation Agency in support of participatory development of the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve Master Plan. Additionally, BIOFOR leveraged \$155,000 from the IDB, \$50,000 from the Madre de Dios Regional Government (CTAR-MdD), and \$75,000 from IIAP to help complete the ecological economic zoning of natural resource use in Madre de Dios Department. SENREM leveraged \$273,579 of local private sector financing for the pilot activities mentioned in II.A. BIOFOR leveraged \$211,424 of private sector financing for the other pilot activities in II.A.

D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened (Table 2.5a)

SENREM and BIOFOR provided training and institutional strengthening to 10 NGOs conducting GCC-related pilot projects in natural resource management. SENREM and BIOFOR also provided technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of CONAM and INRENA, respectively, to address GCC concerns.

Similarly, BIOFOR provided technical assistance for the preparation of a Master Plan for Pacaya Samiria National Reserve using a participatory approach. BIOFOR also provided institutional strengthening training to local organizations working in and around the Paracas National Reserve and the Ica Coast, the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, Tingo Maria National Park, Rio Abiseo National Park, Bahuaja-Sonene National Park and Tambopata National Reserve and the Huascarán National Park.

E. Technical Capacity Strengthened (Table 2.5b)

BIOFOR provided assistance through WWF for development of a forest product certification system in Peru. BIOFOR also established Technical Advisory Committees (TAC) to advise on protected area/natural resource issues in and around Huascarán National Park, Paracas National Reserve, Pacaya Samiria National reserve, Rio Abiseo National Park, and Tingo Maria National Park and to assist with preparation of the Master Plan for Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

III. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector and Urban Areas (Result 3)

A. Energy Sector, Industrial and Urban Activities (Tables 3.1 and 3.4)

None that we can measure.

B. Policy Advances (Table 3.5)

None.

C. Strategies/Audits that contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Table 3.4).

SENREM financed audits to reduce energy use in three industrial plants in Lima.

D. Value of public and private investment leveraged by USAID (Table 3.5).

Under the second round of SENREM pilot activities, two new energy projects are contributing to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. However, we are not able to quantify the results so these activities are not being reported in Table 3.1. These are:

The reduction of energy use in three industrial plants in Lima with USAID funding of \$105,000 and private investment of \$74,000; and,

Measuring the exhaust emissions of vehicles in Lima and training vehicle drivers and fleet owners in the importance of proper vehicle maintenance to vehicle efficiency and the minimization of the release of harmful gases to the environment with \$126,000 of USAID funding and \$54,000 of private investment. It is hoped that this pilot program will serve as the basis for a vehicle exhaust inspection program in all of Peru.

E. Increased Capacity (Table 3.6a).

SENREM strengthened the capacity of two NGOs, SENATI and CENERGIA to address global climate change issues in the energy area.

V. Other Climate Change Activities.

None.

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	
Name #1:	Timothy J. Miller
SO Team Name and number1	Environment and Natural Resources , SO 4
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SO Team Name and number2	Alternative Development Team, SpO5
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FY00 Reporting Units participating in the Climate Change Initiative

AFR/SD – CARPE	LAC/RSD
AFR/SD – FEWS	Lithuania
Albania	Macedonia
Armenia	Madagascar
Bangladesh	Malawi
Bolivia	Mali
Brazil	Mexico
Bulgaria	Moldova
CEE Regional	Mozambique
Central America (G-CAP)	Nepal
Central Asia Republics	Nicaragua
East Asia Environmental Initiative	NIS Regional
Ecuador	Panama
EGAD	Paraguay
Egypt	Peru
G/ENV/EET	Philippines
G/ENV/ENR	Poland
G/ENV/GCC	RCSA
G/ENV/UP	Romania

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1

Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Support for GOP representative to attend Sixth Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC.						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):			0		

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved

Policy Measure	
	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptation Activities					
Support for GOP representative to attend Sixth Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC.		1	BIOFOR	SO4-2	527-0368
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	1			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.1														
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector														
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss														
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks														
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW														
USAID Activity Name		Location			Indicator 1			Indicator 2 Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)			Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
		Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a	Predominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Indicator 2b				
								Natural eco-systems		Managed lands				
Ex	Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222	Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.
					2	5,000	A		3	400				
1	SENREM	Peru	Ucayali	Ucayali River Flood Plain	4	100	A	100	2	0	4,5	4.1	527-0368	Consists of planting and sustaining agroforestry species on previously annually-cropped aluvial flood plains.
2	SENREM	Peru	Piura	North coast dry forest	2	2,000	g	2,000	2	0	4,5	4.1	527-0368	Includes recovery and sustainable production of dry forests and grassland. Represents net increase in biomass resulting in carbon sequestration benefits
3	SENREM	Peru	Ucayali	Pucallpa	4	24	A	24	2		4,5	4.1	527-0368	Includes system to cultivate the medicinal shrub , Una de Gato, and harvest leaves instead destroying naturally occurring plants by harvesting the bark. Potentially preserves a substantial number of naturally growing shrubs.
4	SENREM	Peru	Cajamarca	Yanacocha	5	220	I	220	1		4,5	4.1	527-0368	Reclamation with perennial pasture crops of of land despoiled by mining.
5	BIOFOR	Peru	Ancash	San Juan	5	2,500	i	2,500	1		4,5	4.2	527-0368	Recovery and management of natural pastures with resulting carbon sequestration benefits
6	BIOFOR	Peru	Tingo Maria	Tingo Maria	4		a		2		4,5	4.2	527-0368	The installation of agroforestry systems in degraded soils adjacent to the Tingo National Park with resulting carbon sequestration benefits.

[illegible]

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector										
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:		
	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest		H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps Geo-referenced site coordinates Biomass inventory Rainfall data Soil type data
	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest		I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	
	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest		J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	
	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest		K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	
	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest		L	Swamp and marsh			5	
		F	Temperate woodland		M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland		N	Wetlands				
		O	Mediterranean forest / Vegetation							

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	S	1			Technical assistance for Ecological economic Zoning in Madre de Dios	4.2	527-0368
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N	1	1		Technical assistance for the development and adoption of a new Forest Law.	4.2	527-0368
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	2			Technical Assistance for development of Master Plan for Pacaya Samiria National Reserve and for establishment of a biodiversity corridor in southern Peru and Bolivia	4.2	527-0368
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		4	1	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				5			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Agroforestry on alluvial flood plains	Local NGO, AMUCAU	Direct cash and in-kind contribution of NGO	\$61,650	\$9,600	4.1	527-0368
Recovery and sustainable production of dry forests	Local NGO, AIDER	Direct cash and in-kind contribution of NGO	\$28,663	\$41,911	4.1	527-0368
Cultivation of Medicinal Shrub	Local NGO, ADES	Direct cash and in-kind contribution of NGO	\$30,997		4.1	527-0368
Land reclamation with forage crops	Local NGO, ADEFOR	Direct cash and in-kind contribution of NGO	\$60,778	\$39,980	4.1	527-0368
Recovery and management of natural resources	Local NGO, CIDIAG	Direct cash and in-kind contribution of NGO	\$90,239		4.2	527-0368
Installation of agroforestry systems in degraded soils	Municipality of Damaso Beraun	Direct cash and in-kind contribution of NGO	\$36,329		4.2	527-0368
Community agroforestry	Naranjillo Cooperative	Direct cash and in-kind contribution of NGO	\$10,181		4.2	527-0368
Brazil Nut harvesting systems	Local NGO, ACCA	Direct cash and in-kind contribution of NGO	\$27,150		SO4.2	527-0368
Community agroforestry	Local NGO, CARITAS	Direct cash and in-kind contribution of NGO	\$33,180		4.2	527-0368
Conservation of natural Resources	Local NGO, CEDISA	Direct cash and in-kind contribution of NGO	\$14,345		4.2	527-0368
Pacaya-Samaria Master Plan	Other donors, TNC, Spain, Netherlands	Direct cash and in-kind contribution of other donors	\$90,000		4.2	527-0368
Ecological economic zoning in Madre de Dios	GOP, IDB	Direct cash and in-kind contributions	\$275,000		4.2	527-0368
Total:			\$758,512	\$91,491		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged

Direct Leveraged Funding

Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including:

- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;
- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);
- joint implementation investments;
- Development Credit Authority investments.

Indirect Leveraged Funding

Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs	8	ADEFOR,AMUCAU,AIDER, ADES,CIDIAG, ACCA, CARITAS,CEDISA	4.1,2	527-0368
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions	4	INRENA, CONAM,Naranjillo Cooperative, Municipality of Damaso Beraun	4.1,2	527-0368
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	12			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management		1	Assistance provided through WWF for a forest product certification system in Peru	4.2	527-0368
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas		7	Technical Advisory Committees (TAC) have been formed and are functioning for Huascaran National Park, Paracas National Reserve, Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, Bahuaja Sonene National Park, Rio Abiseo National Park and Tingo National Park. Technical assistance was also provided for the preparation of a	4.2	527-0368
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	0	8			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table

TABLE 3.1

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES
BELOW**

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C: MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0		0	0		0	0			

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES
BELOW**

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
CC		Coke oven gas	
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy price decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
The use of audits to reduce energy use in three industrial plants in Lima.	3		4.1	527-0368
Total:	3	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Reduction of Energy use in three industrial plants	Local NGO, CENERGIA	Direct cash and in kind contribution	\$29,900	\$45,000	4.1	527-0368
Measuring exhaust emissions of vehicles in Lima	Local NGO, SENATI	Direct cash and in kind contribution	\$54,000		4.1	
Total:			\$83,900	\$45,000		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs	2	SENATI AND CENERGIA	4.1	527-0368
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	2			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications completed.	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: ii	South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	

	Key Area Codes	Definitions	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).	1. Urban/Infrastructure
			2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.	1. Early Warning System
			2. Humanitarian Response
			3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).	1. Research and Development
			2. Policy Reform
			3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
			2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
			2. Vector Control
			3. Improved Nutrition

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

SO 1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes

Civil Society Promotes Democracy in Peru

USAID support to civil society groups working to promote democracy in Peru has resulted in concrete achievements over the past several years. Many of these achievements have been in the area of human rights. For example, through our support to the Ombudsman and the legal defense NGOs, IDL and ORES, USAID contributed to the release of more than 2,500 innocent persons unjustly accused of or sentenced on charges of terrorism or treason, through the provision of legal defense and the efforts of the Ad-hoc Pardon Commission. This Commission was a special mechanism created by law as a result of joint efforts between human rights NGOs and the Ombudsman. In addition, USAID partners in this area successfully promoted the adoption of important legislation for protecting the human rights of Peruvians, such as the 1998 amendment to the criminal code that classified torture for the first time as a crime and improvements in domestic violence legislation.

Most recently, however, USAID's cumulative investment in civil society groups that promote democracy and human rights has produced ground-breaking impact in terms of democracy promotion in Peru. The combined effect of the work of USAID-supported human rights, election observation, voter education and women and youth political participation groups, among others, has been to fix a glaring spotlight on corrupt and undemocratic practices in Peru, particularly during the 2000 electoral process. The resulting revelations had resounding impact both nationally and internationally, made it impossible for a government with questioned legitimacy to continue with "business as usual," and ultimately forced President Fujimori to resign. In no small measure related to the technical and public awareness work of these groups, among other contributing factors, the OAS produced a list of 27 recommended democratic reforms for the Government of Peru (GOP) to comply with if it hoped to avoid further international censure. While the outcome of this process cannot yet be fully known, USAID is optimistic that, with new elections in 2001, the country is heading toward a more democratic future. If the government emerging from the elections is fully committed to continuing the democratic reforms, USAID believes its civil society investments will have helped lay a solid foundation for deepening this critical reform process.

SO 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor

Borrowing for the Future

SO2 invests approximately ten percent of its annual budget in the microfinance sector to build institutional capacity within NGOs and other lending institutions to develop sustainable lending programs to the poor and extremely poor. PRISMA -- one of our partners -- uses Title II resources to set up village banks in some of the poorest areas of Peru's highlands. When the Romero family couldn't find work in Peru's capital, Lima, they decided to move back to their

native mountain village of Lircay. With her husband unable to provide for the family, Julia learned that PRISMA was going to establish a village bank in Lircay, and helped organize it with her neighbors. She used her first loan of 500 soles (about \$140) to buy fried doughnuts and fish to sell as a street vendor. Her daily purchases of fish soon increased from eight kilos to 12, 15, and eventually 18, as word got out about the high quality of her food. Julia diversified her products even more, selling fried pork and candies at weekend fairs. Within a couple of months, she was able to cover all her family's living expenses, had gained added respect among her neighborhood, and was especially well-loved by all the children who called her "Señora Julia" and bought her candy. Julia's husband has now joined her in this family business, and the two of them participate regularly in their community bank meetings. Julia is in her second loan cycle, and her near-term goal is to open a small restaurant and to pay off her son's education. Julia is one of thousands of SO2 beneficiaries who have discovered that borrowing for the future can also pay important dividends now in self-respect, while empowering community organizations to provide solutions for their members.

SO 3: Improved Health, including family planning, of High-risk Populations

Preventing Maternal Mortality

Bertha M. is a 38 year old Quechua speaker who lives in the mountains of Ayacucho, Peru. She recently gave birth to her ninth child. In late January 2000, Bertha's mother walked the long distance to the nearest health post to find help for her daughter, who had been in hard labor for 20 hours. The obstetrical nurse and other personnel had no vehicle, so they borrowed some mules, strapped their equipment to their saddles, and began the three-hour trip to Bertha's house. After they helped deliver the baby, Bertha's blood pressure dropped precipitously. Medications were administered and an external uterine massage was provided which halted any hemorrhage and enabled Bertha's blood pressure to rise. Under the USAID-funded ALCANCE project, this nurse had received training in basic lifesaving skills for complications of childbirth and her health post had been provided with essential equipment and supplies. Bertha's life was saved because there were trained health care providers with proper medications and equipment within walking distance from her home.

SO 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors

Higher Economic Returns due to Application of New Environmental Legislation

Appropriate legislation, along with complementary information, training, and technical assistance, plays a key role in fostering improved environmental management of natural resources and industrial processes. For the first time ever, the Peruvian Ministries of Industry and Fisheries have issued Environmental Protection Framework Regulations developed with SO4-funded assistance and support for process/plant audits, technology transfer, training and information activities. The legal regulations promote cleaner production processes and pollution prevention (CP/P2) to increase plant efficiency and overall economic returns. Prior to this legislation, CP/P2 was scarcely known locally. Today, 80 industrial plants have successfully

applied CP/P2 practices with differing degrees of positive results, including 22 plants that have reported an average of 20% reduction in pollution and/or water and energy consumption (ranges from 10% in beer and malt plants to 70% in paper/pulp plants), increasing their economic returns due to production efficiencies. To illustrate these economic returns, we have considered a typical Peruvian fishmeal plant that processes 200,000 tons of fish annually. This plant operates with a pumped water/fish ratio of 2 to 1 and produces 400,000 m³ of effluent composed of 1.5% fishmeal protein and 0.4% oil, equivalent to 6,000 tons and 1,600 tons, respectively. The annual market values of these economic losses total US\$1,980,000 for fishmeal and US\$240,000 for oil. With the application of SO-tested CP/P2 practices, the water/fish ratio and effluent were significantly reduced, decreasing the economic losses by an estimated market value of \$444,000 per year. Nationwide, these savings could yield an aggregate US\$15.6 million per year.

SpO 5: Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru

Increase Family Income by Replacing Coca

Juanita Huanca is a widow with three children. She moved with her husband and family to the Chanchamayo Valley 16 years ago to plant coffee on a single hectare of land. Two years later her husband died, and Juanita began planting coca to provide for her small children. In 1997, the Alternative Development Program (ADP) gave Juanita a chance to increase her coffee production and improve its quality. With her children's help, Juanita cleaned and pruned her coffee trees. She also planted a second hectare of coffee on land she once used for coca. Juanita expects that with ADP assistance she will raise production from 181 kg to 455 kg of coffee, increasing her income from around \$320 to \$800 per year. Her new coffee plantation will begin to produce in 2001, adding \$1,000 or more – as her quality coffee improves – to her annual household income.

SpO 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas

Opening Doors for Girls' Education

The president of the Community Education Committee of the Community of Aquilla en San Miguel, Ayacucho spoke of the advances in his community since the Opening Doors project began:

"Thanks to this project our community is changing. The promoters and consultants have helped us organize into four committees to support the education of our children. They have helped us to remove our blinders, because before we used to give preference to our male children and not to our female children. Before, the girls worked in the pasture caring for our animals, but now they study side by side with the boys. Thanks to this project we have new educational materials that help our children learn. The teachers now attend school regularly where before they were always absent. In our community we have written and posted signs, street names, and building names; we have also written down our legends and customs; and we are keeping a census of boys and girls, adolescents and of the population in general. We are thankful and hopeful that

this project will continue supporting and counseling our families so that our community will continue to advance and our children will learn more and have a better future."

SpO 7: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas

Participation in Border Development

Alto de la Laguna is a small community in the highlands of Ayabaca. Families began to settle there in the 1940s, and are scattered around a small hill at 7,600 feet above sea level, on top of which there is a school. At the bottom of the hill is the Calvas River, which lies between Peru and Ecuador. The Ecuadorian town of Tacamoros can easily be seen from Alto de la Laguna. Petty trade is common among these two communities: Peruvians trade their agricultural produce for the agro-industrial products to Ecuador. Peruvians also go to Tacamoros for health services and medicines and Ecuadorian children attend the school of Alto de la Laguna.

When the USAID-funded FRONTERA project started, the community decided that a new one-classroom school was its first priority. The existing one, constructed more than 20 years ago, had no windows, and thus no light or ventilation. People said that an improved facility would be important for a new way of life for their children, and thus they worked to get it. CARE and the Ayabaca municipality provided technical assistance and financed the construction materials needed, but they could only deliver the materials up to the point the truck could travel. From there, the community carried these materials by mule or in their own arms uphill to the site, walking uphill for two hours through a steep trail. They did all this during the raining season.

On dedication day, it was the first time for Manuel Otero, the mayor of Ayabaca province, to visit Alto de la Laguna, and also the first time for Alto de la Laguna to receive a mayor. That day, in front of the new school, the community praised its efforts and became aware that it had all been made possible by working together. People had participated not only by providing labor, but also in decision-making and managing the activity's funds through a local committee. The president of the committee stated that an added result of this project was that the community had re-discovered the importance of an ancient practice of communal work.

Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information

Peru Title II Food Security Program (for BHR/FFP)

This annex highlights the Peru Title II program in FY 2000 and supplements that part of USAID/Peru's FY 2003 R4 submission which describes the performance analysis and management actions of SO2 "Increased Opportunities for the Poor to Overcome Poverty in Selected Geographic Areas." The annex draws on data from the Peru Title II cooperating sponsors' CS R4 documentation and includes a matrix of Title II progress indicators.

Background

The current Peru Title II program began in FY 1996 for four (ADRA, CARE, CARITAS, and PRISMA) of the six cooperating sponsors, which are completing their six-year DAPs in FY 2001. The other two (CRS and TechnoServe) will complete their programs in FY 2002.

In FY 2000, the six cooperating sponsors imported 84,620 metric tons of food, valued at approximately \$40 million, to implement programs in nutritional rehabilitation of children, improvement of agricultural production and commercialization, and/or expansion of micro-credit. A total of 18,090 metric tons (valued at approximately \$7.9 million) of wheat flour, corn soy blend, bulgur, lentils, rice, peas, and vegetable oil supported supplementary feeding and food-for-work activities, and 66,530 metric tons (valued at approximately \$32.1 million) of crude degummed soybean oil were monetized to capitalize micro-credit activities, provide technical advisory services and inputs for agricultural development and commercialization and soil conservation, complement food components in water and sanitation and nutrition activities, finance costs of internal transport and handling of food commodities, and finance program administration by the cooperating sponsors.

Food insecurity in Peru continues to be caused primarily by a lack of access, reflected by Peru's high levels of poverty and extreme poverty (both indicators increased in FY 2000 to 54 and almost 15 per cent of the population, respectively). Peru's Title II program addresses food insecurity with a two-pronged approach: 1) immediate caloric and micronutrient needs of children under three years in extremely poor families, training in family health and nutrition, and food-for-work activities providing a family-based ration to people engaged in small-scale community infrastructure activities; and 2) medium-and long-term changes to the income levels of poor households, focusing on market-led agricultural production and microenterprise development, with supporting micro-credit activities.

The Peru Title II program focuses geographically in areas with a combination of high levels of extreme poverty and economic development potential, called "economic corridors." In FY 2000, activities were carried out in 5,600 communities and benefited approximately 1.1 million people. The Title II program is well integrated within USAID/Peru's SO2 strategy, which includes intermediate results to "improve access to and participation in markets," increase availability of micro-finance services for small producers and micro-enterprises," and "improve

capacity of the extremely poor to participate in economic and social life.” Title II activities also support the objectives of SpO5 “Sustained Reduction of Illicit Drug Crops in Target Areas of Peru,” and are coordinated with SO3 “Improved Health for Peruvians at High Risk.”

Title II Program Performance Highlights in FY 2000

- Three cooperating sponsors have micro-credit activities as part of their Title II portfolios. Despite an overall stagnating economy, these programs have been expanding their client base and increasing the size of their loan portfolios, while maintaining relatively low delinquency rates. Approximately two thirds of the clients are classified as poor or extremely poor, the average loan disbursed is \$179, three of five participants are women, and two of five live in rural areas.
- In its third year of implementation, the micro-credit program of PRISMA is now operationally sustainable, generating enough income from its loan portfolio to cover 108 per cent of its operational costs. The next level of sustainability is for the program to cover the cost of loan defaults and then to generate additional capital to expand the loan portfolio.
- Because of an economic recession since 1998, it is more difficult for small farmers to access regional and national markets to sell their products. However, Title II interventions focused on improved production and marketing practices have reduced the negative impact of the economy for many food insecure families.
- CARE’s Altura Program has been transformed into business development service teams. Services provided by these teams to small farmers include technical assistance and marketing. With an emphasis on profitability, sustainability, and sound business practices, clients are charged a fee for these services. This new focus on market-oriented production has helped, for example, the food insecure people of Cajamarca develop partnerships with processors to export artichokes to Spain.
- TechnoServe has improved its program strategy by establishing producer-owned businesses that directly contract the technical services necessary to identify and enter new markets. One of the first tests of this new approach will be the amount of alpaca fiber sales generated by small alpaca producers in the poor Andean region of Puno.
- In a formal ceremony, PRISMA handed over the PANFAR nutrition and health program to Government health officials. This program, which began with Title II support in 1998, has been extremely successful in targeting areas of high malnutrition throughout Peru. The Ministry of Health will continue to run this program using 100 per cent public sector resources. The program has a reputation for results, program efficiency, and an excellent information and reporting system.
- A comprehensive evaluation of four of the six Title II programs was carried out in FY 2000. Major findings and recommendations of the evaluation include:

- All Cooperating Sponsor programs generally met projected program outputs during the 1996-1999 period covered by the evaluation.
- Leveraging added more than 56% on average to the total amounts of monetized Title II assistance during the same period, with resources contributed mainly by the Government of Peru (GOP) and the Cooperating Sponsors' own resources. Leveraging was highest (89%) in health and nutrition programs, due principally to growing GOP contributions.
- Health and nutrition programs should be integrated interventions that focus increasingly on their education components and the institutional strengthening of their public sector counterparts.
- Work with poor farmers and small-farmer associations should increasingly emphasize business skills, quality control of produce and the establishment of strong market linkages.
- Investments in productive infrastructure, from rural access roads to canals and small irrigation systems, should be phased out of the Title II portfolio of activities and progressively assumed by public sector entities.
- Food distribution activities must be accompanied by other measures to improve health, nutrition and household income in order to effectively reduce chronic malnutrition on a sustainable basis.
- There are comparative advantages to having the implementation of counterpart GOP food distribution programs contracted out on a competitive basis to NGOs.
- A RIG audit conducted in mid-2000 of five cooperating sponsors' monitoring and reporting systems uncovered weaknesses in data validation. One of USAID/Peru's monitoring specialists has worked the past six months with all cooperating sponsors to develop new systems and to analyze each reporting indicator. All organizations agree that data collection, verification, and reporting are greatly improved.

Strategic Directions

- Four cooperating sponsors--ADRA, CARE, CARITAS, and PRISMA—have entered the final year of their current DAP (FY 2001). In addition to normal program implementation issues, they will be engaged in program close out activities, to ensure that all but the most essential activities (such as program audits) are complete by September 2001.
- Peru has been undergoing a political crisis that has affected and will continue to do so over the coming year, its national development programs. As widespread corruption from the past political regime continues to be revealed, the confidence of Peruvians and potential external investors continues to wane. This is both affecting the level of public funds available for anti-poverty programs and the amount of new investment in development activities that can potentially provide needed employment.
- USAID/Peru is negotiating a new five-year (2002 – 2006) development strategy with AID/W. USAID/Peru partners, including the Title II cooperating sponsors, were

important contributors to the strategy. The strategy includes a continuing SO2 geographic focus on priority economic corridors, as areas of high poverty and extreme poverty most likely to promote economic opportunities for its most needy inhabitants. It is foreseen that ongoing and new Title II programs will contribute to food security and poverty alleviation in these corridors through a combination of activities aimed at improved nutrition of young children, better health of their families, increased employment and income opportunities, and increased participation in democratic processes, especially at the local level.

- Peru is about to enter the final phase (2002 – 2008) of its approved Title II phaseout strategy. Due to the reversal of declining poverty trends in the last years of the past decade, BHR/FFP has approved a supplemental amount of \$10 million of food for direct distribution for FY 2002. However, the final years of the program will consist of steadily declining levels of Title II assistance, with levels projected at \$35 million, \$25 million, and \$20 million for Fiscal Years 2002, 2003, and 2004.
- USAID has received new DAP proposals for 2002 – 2008 from new organizations and existing cooperating sponsors. These organizations are following the FY 2002 programming guidelines distributed by BHR in January, and will refer to USAID/Peru programming guidelines distributed in September 2000. Because of declining Title II resource levels, the selection process to identify new cooperating sponsor partners will be challenging. Nonetheless, USAID/Peru has been very collaborative with its partners in the development of a solicitation and evaluation process that promises to be fair and transparent.
- USAID/Peru's SO2 has completed the successful integration of Title II activities within its team management structure. Separate sub-teams manage technical programs and administrative activities in support of Title II. The current Food for Peace Officer position has been changed to reflect the new strategic needs and directions of SO2.
- There is currently growing support in political circles to have key social safety net programs publicly financed and privately implemented by experienced non-governmental agencies. Title II Cooperating Sponsors are well positioned to compete for and effectively implement these programs.

Title II Annual Progress Indicators

Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	PVO	Targets 2000		Actual 2000		Targets 2001	
1. Children in Title II Nutrition and Growth Monitoring Programs	Definition: Children under a) 36 and b) 60 months of age who are enrolled in child nutrition programs. Unit: Number		a) < 36 mo.	b) < 60 mo.	a) < 36 mo.	b) < 60 mo.	a) < 36 mo.	b) < 60 mo.
		CARE	6,700	11,300	5,381	9,647	5,761	8,682
		CARITAS	24,990	49,000	21,745	39,187	13,689	24,890
		ADRA	77,490	77,490	72,867	72,867	59,702	59,702
		PRISMA	125,000	170,000	137,387	162,183	4,267	4,267
		TOTAL	234,180	307,790	237,380	283,884	83,419	97,541
2. Children With Completed Immunizations Under Title II Programs	Definition: a) Children under 12 months who have received the recommended immunizations. b) Children aged 12 to 24 months with completed immunizations, including the measles vaccine. Unit: Percent Note: The Peruvian Ministry of Health recommends the measles vaccine after 12 months.		a) <12 mo.	b) 12-24 mo.	a) <12 mo.	b) 12-24 mo.	a) <12 mo.	b) 12-24 mo.
		CARE	79%	85%	75%	81%	82%	82%
		CARITAS	(1*)	85%	(1*)	85%	(1*)	90%
		ADRA	80%	80%	75%	89%	80%	80%
		PRISMA	80%	90%	88%	92%	90%	95%
3. Children Graduating from Feeding Programs	Definition: Children "graduating" from Title II nutrition programs during the period - stop receiving supplementary feeding from the program. "Graduation" is defined by the following minimum criteria: positive weight gains over last three months; completed immunizations; and mothers attending the minimum cycle of health and nutrition training. Unit: Number	CARITAS	29,400		16,895		14,934	
		ADRA	27,444		31,173		39,178	
		PRISMA	136,000		109,049		3,414	
		TOTAL	192,844		157,117		57,526	
4. Beneficiaries that have completed cycle of training events.	Definition: Number of beneficiaries that have completed the minimal cycle of training events provided by the PVO. The standard minimal cycle includes training in: acute respiratory and intestinal infections; prenatal control; immunizations; family planning/responsible parenting (CARITAS); and nutrition and feeding practices. Unit: a) Number; b) Percentage		a) Number	b) Percentage	a) Number	b) Percentage	a) Number	b) Percentage
		CARE	6,080	80%	6,328	83%	4,918	86%
		CARITAS	28,000	85%	21,907	78%	12,723	85%
		ADRA	30,996	80%	36,995	86%	35,000	80%
		PRISMA	128,250	95%	111,337	98%	4,182	98%
		TOTAL	193,326	--	176,567	--	56,823	

Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	PVO	Targets 2000		Actual 2000		Targets 2001	
5. Number of Hectares under Improved Soil Conservation/Agroforestry Practices	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: contour planting, terracing, inter-cropping, reforestation, infiltration ditches and river defenses. Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served		a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families
		CARE	2,310	23,085	2,652	30,122	465	4,088
		CARITAS	3,884	35,057	4,060	25,383	1,457	10,347
		ADRA	2,411	8,153	2,602	8,153	1,283	12,200
		TOTAL	8,605	66,295	9,314	63,658	3,205	26,635
6. Hectares incorporated under improved production technologies	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: the use of high yielding seed varieties, proper use of fertilizer, proper weeding and appropriate spacing. Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served		a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families
		CARE	1,964	16,210	2,066	20,280	732	4,938
		CARITAS	1,344	21,350	2,976	12,955	1,617	8,082
		ADRA	15,000	12,600	12,958	17,625	13,000	17,500
		PRISMA	2,689	3,510	1,422	2,585	1,470	3,050
		TECHNOSERVE	1,000	933	943	702	797	447
		TOTAL	21,997	54,603	20,365	54,147	17,616	34,017
7. Hectares incorporated under new or rehabilitated irrigation systems	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: construction or rehabilitation of canals, reservoirs or wells Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served		a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families
		CARE	70	248	89	351	80	230
		CARITAS	2,841	7,540	5,781	6,189	1,685	3,188
		ADRA	1,625	6,500	1,295	5,026	1,625	6,500
		TOTAL	4,536	14,288	7,165	11,566	3,390	9,918
8. Kilometers of access roads rehabilitated	Definition: Rural roads * Includes new and rehabilitated Unit: a) Number of Kilometers; b) Families served		a) Kilometers	b) Families	a) Kilometers	b) Families	a) Kilometers	b) Families
		CARE	2,284	23,085	2,328	25,210	0	0
		CARITAS	755	24,690	1,002	25,827	113	13,586
		ADRA	810	12,960	811	14,072	810	12,960
		TOTAL	3,849	60,735	4,211	65,109	923	26,546
9. Number of marketing infrastructure facilities constructed	Definition: marketing and infrastructure facilities include: warehouses or packing, processing or marketing stalls. Unit: a) Number of facilities; b) Families served		a) Facilities	a) Families	a) Facilities	a) Families	a) Facilities	a) Families
		CARITAS	58	5,284	204	989	73	2,885
		ADRA	81	5,840	63	4,174	81	5,840
		TOTAL	139	11,124	267	5,163	154	8,725
10. Number of sanitary/health infrastructure works constructed or installed	Definition: Sanitary/health infrastructure works include: latrines, sewage systems, potable water systems, wells and health posts. Unit: a) Number of works; b) Families served		a) Works	b) Families	a) Works	b) Families	a) Works	b) Families
		CARE						
		- latrines	3,735	3,735	5,463	5,458	4,280	4,280
		- water systems	105	3,000	73	3,381	348	7,090
		- Wells	384	3,800	374	1,056	0	0
		CARITAS						
		- latrines& public toilets	4,753	4,753	4,390	4,883	1,697	1,697
		- community faucets	0	0	0	0	0	0
		- domestic water	0	0	0	0	0	0

Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	PVO	Targets 2000		Actual 2000		Targets 2001	
		connections - health posts - pharmacies - water systems ADRA - latrines - water systems	0 17 49 1,502 20	0 0 2,380 1,490 3,000	0 16 41 2,102 0	0 0 2,169 2,102 0	2 37 3,000 0	0 3,949 3,000 0
11. Temporary employment generated under Title II Food for Work programs	Definition: Number of families employed with food for work wages to improve their productive or socio-economic capacity.	CARE	23,085		25,210		0	
		CARITAS	58,709		45,203		17,383	
		ADRA	25,200		23,689		24,300	
	Unit: Number of families	TOTAL	106,964		94,102		41,683	
12. Value of microcredit loan portfolio	Definition: Value of loans during the period made in cash with resources of Title II	CARE	842,647		791,467		1,000,000	
		PRISMA	5,335,507		6,873,578		8,982,922	
		CRS	3,873,481		4,464,550		6,331,569	
	Unit: US\$	TOTAL	10,051,455		12,129,595		16,314,491	
13. Number of loans	Definition: Number of loans made by the PVO with resources of Title II resources.		a) Total	b) Women	a) Total	b) Women	a) Total	b) Women
		CARE	5,550	3,971	5,560	2,831	25,107	15,064
		PRISMA	38,241	21,033	33,176	17,523	47,278	24,112
	Unit: a) Total number; b) Loans to women	CRS	24,900	21,165	23,768	20,126	30,500	25,925
		TOTAL	68,691	46,169	62,504	40,480	102,885	65,101
14. Delinquency Rates	Definition: Percent of loans made that have not been repaid within 30 days beyond due dates, i.e. delinquent for more than 30 days. Payments past due as a percent of the total loans outstanding.	CARE	5.0%		5.7%		8.13%	
		PRISMA	4.7%		7.2%		8.0%	
		CRS	2.8%		3.8%		3.0%	
15. Loan Default Rates	Definition: Total amount of loans past due one year or more as a percentage of the total unpaid loan balance.	CARE	5.0%		8.0%		5.0%	
		PRISMA	4.0%		2.99%		5.0%	
		CRS	2.0%		0%		2.0%	
Comments/Notes: N/m: Not measured yet. (1*): The CS does not collect data for this indicator.								

Limitations of Title II Annual Indicators as requested by Title II Audit

Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	Comments Known Data Limitations and Actions taken to Address Them
1. Children in Title II nutrition and growth monitoring programs	<p>Definition: Children under a) 36 and b) 60 months of age who are enrolled in child nutrition programs.</p> <p>Unit: Number</p>	<p>Deficiencies in supporting evidence were detected. The central offices report databased on budget expenditures. However, reports submitted by local representatives have not always corresponded to periods (U.S. fiscal year versus Peruvian fiscal year) reported by the central office, making it impossible to verify the central office reports with those submitted by the local offices. Nevertheless, reporting period discrepancies do not significantly distort the number reported by the indicator due to homogeneous number of enrolled children throughout the year.</p> <p>Action taken: The reporting periods have been standardized.</p>
2. Children with completed immunizations under Title II programs	<p>Definition: a) Children under 12 months who have received the recommended immunizations. b) Children aged 12 to 24 months with completed immunizations, including the measles vaccine.</p> <p>Unit: Percent</p> <p>Note: The Peruvian Ministry of Health recommends the measles vaccine after 12 months.</p>	<p>The practice of reporting the indicator as a percentage without reference to the denominator number makes it unnecessarily difficult to verify data in relation to the population size being monitored; notwithstanding the pertinent detailed information is available.</p> <p>Action taken: The numerical figures from the database will be reported.</p>
3. Children graduating from feeding programs	<p>Definition: Children "graduating" from Title II nutrition programs during the period stop receiving supplementary feeding from the program. "Graduation" is defined by the following minimum criteria: positive weight gains over last three months; completed immunizations; and mothers attending the minimum cycle of health and nutrition training.</p> <p>Unit: Number</p>	<p>Notwithstanding considerable CS efforts to achieve consensus on the criteria for graduation, difficulties persist at the local level in their interpretation and application.</p> <p>Action taken: Field visits have provided the opportunity to address the criteria issue for monitoring this indicator; as a result, common graduation criteria will in the future be applied in a uniform manner.</p>
4. Beneficiaries that have completed cycle of training events.	<p>Definition: Number of beneficiaries that have completed the minimal cycle of training events provided by the CSs. The standard minimal cycle includes training in: acute respiratory and intestinal infections; prenatal control; immunizations; family planning/responsible parenting (CARITAS); and nutrition and feeding practices.</p> <p>Unit: a) Number; b) Percentage</p>	<p>Each CS has adequately defined the parameters of what it considers to be an appropriate minimum training cycle for beneficiaries. Consequently, we find the established practice of measuring this indicator to be acceptable.</p>

Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	Comments Known Data Limitations and Actions taken to Address Them
5. Number of hectares under improved soil conservation/agroforestry practices	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: contour planting, terracing, intercropping, reforestation, infiltration ditches and river defenses. Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served	<p>According to specialists, the definition used for this indicator is subject to a variety of interpretations. The aggregate or sum total of the indicator implies accumulating across CSs the results of diverse activities implemented at different unit costs. Upon inspection this aggregate of diverse efforts was found, in some cases, in the same implementing institution, resulting in an ambiguous and impractical indicator. Consequently, the sum totals present limitations when attempting to interpret them as a homogeneous result.</p> <p>Action taken: Establish an indicator that will measure effective increased productivity of land (Unit – Number of hectares).</p>
6. Hectares incorporated under improved production technologies	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: the use of high yielding seed varieties, proper use of fertilizer, proper weeding and appropriate spacing. Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served	<p>The definition of this indicator is subject to a variety of interpretations. More specifically, common criteria are not being used to determine hectares incorporated under improved production technologies.</p> <p>Action taken: Apply the indicator that will measure effective increased productivity of land.</p>
7. Hectares incorporated under new or rehabilitated irrigation systems	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: construction or rehabilitation of canals, reservoirs or wells. Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served	<p>In applying the definition the CSs do not use standard technical coefficients. For example, in the construction of 100 meters of canal, one could attribute different extensions of land under irrigation, making the indicator impractical. As applied, the indicator does not permit one to monitor with consistent accuracy the result that one is attempting to measure.</p> <p>Action taken: Apply the indicator that will measure effective increased productivity of land.</p>
8. Kilometers of access roads rehabilitated	Definition: Rural roads (Includes new and rehabilitated) Unit: a) Number of Kilometers; b) Families served	<p>A practical and operationally appropriate indicator.</p> <p>It is important to note that the indicator is limited to measuring the physical aspects of the activities implemented. Nevertheless, it is understood that the final result desired in the construction and rehabilitation of roads is to integrate population groups of the poor to more developed markets of goods and services, thus providing increased opportunities to improve their levels of food security.</p>
9. Number of marketing infrastructure facilities constructed	Definition: Marketing and infrastructure facilities include: warehouses or packing, processing or marketing stalls. Unit: a) Number of facilities; b) Families served	<p>In practice, investments to improve the marketing of produce, particularly in the case of value-added processing, has not always necessitated the construction of infrastructure facilities. It generally has been investments in equipment and, at times, mobile equipment, not stationary. How to quantify the effective investments that have led to improved marketing has been subject to different interpretations and, on occasion, has led to confusion.</p> <p>Action taken: In order to avoid distortions in measuring the results achieved the indicator and unit of measurement will be more precisely formulated.</p>
10. Number of sanitary/health infrastructure works constructed or installed	Definition: Sanitary/health infrastructure works include: latrines, sewage systems, potable water systems, wells and health posts. Unit: a) Number of works; b) Families served	<p>Although the measurement of results expected is complex, the indicator is clearly defined and can be easily monitored.</p>

Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	Comments Known Data Limitations and Actions taken to Address Them
11. Temporary employment generated under Title II food for work programs	Definition: Number of families employed with food for work wages to improve their productive or socio-economic capacity. Unit: Number of families	The indicator is direct, objective and adequate to measure expected results.
12. Value of microcredit loan portfolio	Definition: Value of loans during the period made in cash with resources of Title II. Unit: US\$	The indicator is direct, objective and adequate to measure the expected results. Nevertheless, as to the reliability of information collected, field visits to CS offices identified discrepancies between information collected locally and that available at central offices. Action taken: Each CS will design and implement mechanisms of internal verification at the local level.
13. Number of loans	Definition: Number of loans made by the PVO with resources of Title II resources. Unit: a) Total number; b) Loans to women	The indicator is direct, objective and adequate to measure the expected results. Nevertheless, as to the reliability of information collected, field visits to CS offices identified discrepancies between information collected locally and that available at central offices. Action: Each CS will design and implement mechanisms of internal verification at the local level.
14. Delinquency rates	Definition: Percent of loans made that have not been repaid within 30 days beyond due dates, i.e. delinquent for more than 30 days. Payments past due as a percent of the total loans outstanding. Unit: Percent	The indicator is direct, objective and adequate to measure expected results.
15. Loan default rates	Definition: Total amount of loans past due one year or more as a percentage of the total unpaid loan balance. Unit: Percent	The indicator is direct, objective and adequate to measure expected results.

USAID/Peru Gender Activities (for G/WID)

This section is intended to highlight USAID activities in 2000 that contributed significantly to the advancement of women and that have not been fully explained in the R4 narrative section.

Women's political participation

USAID activities directed to promote women's political participation were carried out by the PROMUJER consortium, (an association of four NGOs promoting women's issues created in June of 1998 and largely funded by USAID). In 2000, PROMUJER continued providing assistance to women elected as municipality officials in 1998, the Congress Commission for Women, and women candidates to Congress 2000. Major achievements include:

At the local level:

- Empowerment of women leaders at the grassroots level and promoting women's participation in decision-making at the local level, especially in local governments.
- Creation of programs and mechanisms to address women-specific needs in 68% of the municipalities in target areas. Women municipality officials, who participated in PROMUJER programs, took the lead in the promotion of these programs, which were focused on the protection of women's rights, participation in local governments, and women's leadership.
- Establishment of a network of female municipality officials to provide support, exchange experiences and join efforts.
- Development and promotion of an agenda to address rural women's issues. The agenda, which was elaborated with the participation of rural women, social and local leaders and other civil society stakeholders, was discussed in regional and national forums, with municipal and other political authorities. The forums also discussed the role of rural women in rural municipalities and decentralization processes.

At the national level:

- Doubled the number of women elected for Congress in the April 2000 elections. The percentage of congresswomen in Congress increased from 10.8% to 22%. PROMUJER activities promoted not only the election of women for Congress, but also the election of women that promoted democracy values and committed themselves to advocate for women's issues.
- Developed a national agenda to address women's issues, the Women's Agenda, with the participation of female leaders from different political groups, community and other civil organizations, prior to the National Elections. The national agenda included five basic demands: eradication of female illiteracy; reduction of maternal mortality; equal employment opportunities; domestic violence; and equity in the political arena. The Women's Agenda was widely disseminated throughout the country, through regional forums, pamphlets, mass media and other events.

- Supported a legal initiative to improve the quota system, which proposes that women candidates should be equally distributed within the entire list of 120 candidates. PROMUJER provided technical assistance to the Congresswomen who presented the bill, for the justification of the proposal.

Gender Donors Committee

In 2000, USAID continued coordinating activities and working through the advancement of women and gender equity through the Gender Donors Committee (*Mesa de Coordinación de Donantes en Género*- MESAGEN), established in 1995 with the participation of 25 bilateral and multilateral donor agencies (e.g. Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, the European Union, World Bank, and agencies from the United Nations, such as UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, WFP, among others). Major MESAGEN activities where USAID played a significant role include:

- Participated in the multisectoral group to follow-up on the Beijing Platform. MESAGEN provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Women to draft and present the Peru report for the Beijing+5 conference. MESAGEN support helped to include the participation of civil society in the elaboration of the national report and Beijing follow-up actions.
- Actively participated in the working groups headed by civil society and the Ministry of Women to coordinate actions to address domestic violence and to follow-up on the implementation of the National Plan for Equal Opportunities for Men and Women 2000-2005.
- Provided technical assistance to the working group, headed by the Women Congressional Commission, to review and improve the domestic violence legislation. USAID's role, representing MESAGEN, was particularly important in the analysis of current legislation and the provision of recommendations to comply with international standards to protect women and children against violence. As a result of the joint efforts of civil society, the Congress Commission for Women, the Ministry of Women, other public sector entities, such as the Ombudsman Office for Women Issues and donors, the Peruvian legislation on Domestic Violence was reviewed and improved.
- In an effort to increase awareness on the need to eradicate domestic violence, MESAGEN also organized a forum on the International Day to Eradicate Violence against Women. The conference, which was widely covered by the media, had as a keynote speaker, the Chief Detective in the Family Violence Unit of the Police Department of Miami-Dade County, whose presence was sponsored by the Public Affairs Section (PAS) in coordination with USAID. His presentation included experiences in procedures, techniques to recognize abusive people, legal aspects, and other very interesting issues, which were extensively commented on by the media. USAID was instrumental in the success of the event.

Good Governance Donors Group

In March 2000, USAID sponsored, together with other donors in the democracy area, the seminar “Women’s Political Participation in Peru: Its impact on the Democracy System.” This event received a positive reaction from the donor community and almost 200 opinion leaders.

Other Activities

Within Mission’s efforts to increase public awareness on domestic violence issues, USAID also supported the consortium *Colectivo Radial Feminista* (Feminist Radio Consortium) to carry out the nationwide workshop “Civic Journalism and Reduction of Violence against Women: A commitment of the media and all citizens”. The Consortium, which is comprised of five well-known feminist NGOs that work with mass media on gender issues and runs a radio station, trained 100 TV and radio journalists from around the country on themes and methodologies that will assist them in developing media programs on the domestic violence issue in their regions.

USAID/PERU FY 2003 R4 REVIEW

I. Self Assessment

<u>Number</u>	<u>SO</u>	<u>Status</u>
527-001-01	Broader Citizens Participation in Democratic Processes	Exceeding Expectations
527-002-01	Increased Incomes of the Poor	Meeting Expectations
527-003-01	Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations	Exceeding Expectations
527-004-01	Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors	Meeting Expectations
527-005-01	Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru	Meeting Expectations
527-006-01	Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Education in Target Areas	Meeting Expectations
527-008-01	Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas	Exceeding Expectations

II. Mission/OU Transmittal Memoranda Issues

A. Program

B. Budget

SO 4 Environmental Health – request additional \$400,000 CSD in FY 2003 to offset DA environmental funding cut

SO 6 Girls' Education – request increase of \$1.5 million CSD in FY 2003 to expand SPO to an SO

SpO 7 Peru-Ecuador Border Activity – requires replacement of the \$2.4 million in ESF in FY 2003 to recover funds contributed to El Salvador and Nicaragua

III. Other Mission Issues/Concerns Raised in the R4 Narrative

A. Program

SO4 – ENV – Due to funding cuts program implementation has been affected. The FY 2001 cut of 22% is requiring the SO Team to consider eliminating at least one activity and/or delaying implementation of new activities under the new Strategy.

B. Budget

SO 1 – DG – At the end of FY 2002 and 2003 DA pipelines will be at less than six months of expenditures. The SO Team will continue to implementation of most of its critical interventions using ESF resources.

SO 4 – ENV – Insists on maintaining the higher scenario. Have sustained too many cuts. Requesting an additional \$400,000 of CSD funds in FY 2003.

SO 6 – ED – Requesting an additional \$1.5 million in FY 2003 to expand ongoing activities from pilot.

SPO 7 – BORDER – Requires an additional \$2.4 million in FY 2003 to prevent the SPO from scaling back the implementation of activities.

OE – FY 2002 will require an OE increase over FY 2001 levels in order to maintain the same program support. Subsequent years will see a decrease due to the move to the Embassy building.

Efficient and effective support functions are tied to other USAID programs in Ecuador and Colombia. Changes in those programs will affect OE requirements for USAID/Peru.

IV. AID/W Issues/Concerns Raised During the Review

A. Program

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B. Budget

SO3 – PHN The Washington team would like to support the Mission's request for an additional \$400,000 of CSD funds for FY 2003 to offset the DA environment funding cut and to carry out the planned SO4/SO3 Environmental health activity.

V. Program Highlights by SO

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(P:\LAC.SPO\Guidance\R4\Peru\ Review Summary Outline

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework. Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework

SO 1: Broader Citizens Participation in Democratic Processes

- IR 1.1 More effective selected national institutions
- IR 1.2 Greater access to justice
- IR 1.3 Local governments more responsive to constituents needs
- IR 1.4 Citizens better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities

SO 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor

- IR 2.1 Improved policies for broad-based growth
- IR 2.2 Increased market access for microentrepreneurs and small farmers
- IR 2.3 Improved capacity of the extremely poor
- IR 2.4 Increased productivity of microenterprises and small farms
 - IR 2.4.1 Financial services available for micro-entrepreneurs and small farmers
- IR 2.5 Increased effectiveness and efficiency of organizations providing assistance to the poor

SO 3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations

- IR 3.1 People take appropriate preventive actions
- IR 3.2 People take appropriate promotive actions
- IR 3.3 People take appropriate curative actions
- IR 3.4 Sustainable institutions and operations are in place

SO 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors

- IR 4.1 Institutional capacity of the GOP and private sector strengthened
- IR 4.2 Public support for environmental improvements mobilized
- IR 4.3 Innovative technologies tested through pilot projects
- IR 4.4 Sustainable practices adopted
- IR 4.5 Sound policies established and effective legislation enacted

SpO 5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru

- IR 5.1 Increased commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily
 - IR 5.1.1 Increased growth of the licit economy in comparison to the illicit economy
 - IR 5.1.2 Increased availability and access to basic services to the target populations in ADP areas
 - IR 5.1.3 Increased public participation in local decision-making
 - IR 5.1.4 Increased awareness of social and ecological damages caused by drug production and use
 - IR 5.2 Effective law enforcement*
- * (This is an Embassy/NAS Intermediate Result)

SpO 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas

IR 6.1 Increased consciousness of the importance of girls' quality education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it

IR 6.2 Community and school-based programs that address barriers to girls' quality education implemented in target areas

IR 6.3 Improved and sustainable local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs that support quality education for girls

SpO 7: Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas

IR 7.1: Increased capacity of border communities to manage border development processes

IR 7.2: Improved basic capacities for a healthy and productive life

IR 7.3: Increased respect and protection of border population, particularly those of women and indigenous people

IR 7.4: Increased support to Peace Accords

Note: Objective ID for SpO7 is 527-008.

Part B. New Indicator Reporting. Provide a report of indicators from the Operating Unit's Performance Monitoring Plan that the Operating unit proposes to report on in next year's R4 submission which are different from the indicators currently being reported.

**This applies to on-going strategies only. Indicators that will be used next year as part of a newly approved strategy need not be listed here.

SO Name Improved quality of life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador border target areas

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result 7.2

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name Number of targeted communities with access to quality basic services

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	52	
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

This SpO was approved in February 2000. The implementing agency has recently been selected and will start collecting baseline data in June 2001. As illustrative target, the Mission estimated a planned target of 1,000 communities by 2006. However targets will be revised once baseline data gathering is completed by implementing agency.

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

[illegible]